The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873. NUMBER 16.

CLOTHING.

We have now displayed on our Counters the largest and most elegant stock of

Men's & Boys'

FINE READY-MADE

CLOTHING

Ever brought to this city, and would invite buyers to examine our goods and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

We manufacture our own goods, and will guarantee satisfaction in every instance.

In our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT we have a large and varied assortment of IMPORTED WOOLENS, to make to ORDER.

WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,
Northwest Corner
State and Madison-sts.

ARTISTS' MATERIAL.

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.,
21 Lake-st., Chicago,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
ARTISTS', DRAWING, AND WAX FLOWER MATERIALS.

The largest assortment of these goods in America. Liberal discount allowed to the Trade, Teachers, and Schools. Catalogues sent on application.
Prices uniform with our House,
Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st., New York.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,
106 CLARK-ST.—Methodist Church Block.
Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.
NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a paid book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

DIG.

We now have more than one thousand clients for whom we are making collections throughout the United States and Canada. No charges unless collections are made. No attorney's fees in suits. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED.

Vessel Owners, Attention!

WANTED,

Proposals for the transportation of 500,000 bushels Wheat from Duluth, Minn., to Buffalo, between Sept. 15 and the close of navigation. Bids will be received for the whole or any part of above amount, either at a fixed rate, or shorter to be governed by Chicago rates on the day of loading. Bids will be opened Sept. 10, and those accepted will be notified on the same day by telegraph and mail. Address CHAS. B. NEWCOMB & CO., Duluth, Minn.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

TO RENT.

Rare Chance to Rent.

New, first-class building; central location; plenty of steam power; splendidly lighted; steam elevator; front and rear entrance; BASEMENT; Third and Fourth Stories, each 28x195 feet; long lease; separately or entire.
S. P. ROUNDS,
175 Monroe-st., near cor. LaSalle.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a.m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p.m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p.m.
For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a.m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p.m.
For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p.m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 1, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Offices of the Company in the city of Rock Island, Ill., on Wednesday, the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon.
E. E. COBB, President.
JOHN F. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular Assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection, will be held at the Masonic Temple, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., this evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on 14th.
JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Secretary.

Masonic.

A Regular Communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., will be held at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., this (Saturday) evening, for business and work. Visitors invited. By order of the W. M.
J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

Masonic.

Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M. Special Communication this (Saturday) evening at Oriental Hall, for work on the 1st and 2d Degrees. All are invited. By order of
C. H. SHATTUCK, W. M.

Knights of Pythias.

General Legion Drill Monday evening at 7:30, at Grand Lodge Hall. Every equipped member asked to be present. The GRAND EXCURSION TO MILWAUKEE, by Special Train over Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, leaves depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts., Tuesday morning, at 8:30. Column leaves Grand Lodge Hall at [illegible]

ADVERTISING.

55 CENTS.

We will insert Advertisements in the

5 RELIGIOUS PAPERS OF CHICAGO,
VIZ.:
Advance, Standard,
New Covenant, Interior,
N. W. C. Advocate,

AT THE RATE OF 55 CENTS PER LINE, or $7.70 per inch of 14 lines each insertion.

☞ Special Attention Given to City Dailies.

Estimates given for Advertising in any SECULAR, RELIGIOUS, or AGRICULTURAL Newspaper in the United States.

H. H. CHANDLER & CO.'S
Newspaper Advertising Agency,
89 MADISON-ST.,
OPPOSITE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

DRY GOODS.

September Dry Goods Trade.

Our Stock is now complete in every department.
Dress Goods Fabrics, in all the new shades and varieties.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Western-made Flannels.
Shawls, in extensive assortments,
Felt Skirts, of the leading makes.
Notion Department unexcelled for attractiveness and reasonable prices.
MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS.
HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
D. W. IRWIN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants.
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,
BARLEY,
Bought and shipped or carried on margins in Chicago Market.
No. 2 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

J. C. MAYBERRY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Grain, Grass Seeds, Dressed Hogs, &c.,
NO. 2 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CHICAGO.
☞ Lumber purchased by the cargo or car-load; also, Farm Machinery, &c.

RESTAURANT.

CARD.

KLEEMANN'S RESTAURANT
NORTHWEST CORNER
Madison and State-sts. (Basement).

Having taken an interest in, and sole charge of, the above-named Restaurant, I invite the patronage of my neighbors and the public in general. All arrangements are made in a way that I can furnish the very best and choicest meals for Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper, at very moderate prices. Day boarders wanted.
Respectfully, LOUIS DIDIER.

FOR SALE.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
PAPER,
Blank Books, and Stationery,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 183 Clark-st.

For Sale—Safe.

New, second, medium-sized. Also, six best, new BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, and two Scholarships in one of Chicago's best Business Colleges. Any, or all, cheap for cash. Room 5, 148 South Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE.

Houses and Lots
AT
NORTH EVANSTON
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS BY
JOHN CULVER,
144 LA SALLE-ST.

HATS.

BREWSTER'S HATS,
NORTHWEST CORNER
Clark and Madison-sts.

CITY POLITICS.

The Campaign Fully Opened in Chicago.

Hesing's Crowd Take Up the Bat for the Third Inning,

And Add Some Runs to the Score as Left on Sunday.

The "Boss" Still Willing to Enlist Additional Players.

He Announces the Game to Be Against "the Man Washburn, of Joliet."

The Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh Denies That He Has Joined Boss Hesing.

Interviews with Several Prominent Business Men.

An adjourned meeting of the elements and representatives that gathered at Bismarck Hall last Sunday to organize a municipal party in the impending local county and city campaign, was held in one of the spacious halls in Greenebaum's Building, on Fifth avenue, last night. The assemblage was composed of representatives of various nationalities, creeds, colors, and all shades of political opinion, though the gathering was not a large one. Unlike the Sunday confab, the meeting was public, but still it was understood that only the favored few who had been invited would join the council.

WHO PARTICIPATED.

Among those present were A. C. Hesing, Col. Arno Voss, Michael Keeley, Charles Dennehy, James Ennis, Judge E. Van Buren, W. C. McClure, Philip Conley, Ald. Corcoran, Ald. McAvoy, Julius Rodbertus, Justice Boyden, Ald. Stout, Ald. McGrath, Gen. Herman Lieb, Albert Michelson, ex-Police Capt. M. C. Hickey, James Lyman, Ald. McCaffrey, Robert Kenny, Redmond Sheridan, Collector Murphy, John Appleberg, and John Thielen.

ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order by Col. Arno Voss, who briefly explained the object of the meeting, and called upon Ald. McAvoy for a report from the Committee chosen at the Sunday meeting to report a committee to confer with the German Committee.

Upon motion of Ald. McAvoy, Maj. W. C. McClure, in the absence of the Secretary, W. J. Onahan, was chosen Secretary of the meeting.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

Ald. McAvoy then submitted the following list of committee-men, one from each ward, to confer and act with the Central German-American Association:

First Ward—Philip Conley.
Second Ward—Frank Parmlee.
Third Ward—James McGay.
Fourth Ward—George Hibben.
Fifth Ward—Clinton Briggs.
Sixth Ward—Daniel Kenifick.
Seventh Ward—Senator Miles Kehoe.
Eighth Ward—James Lynch.
Ninth Ward—Thomas Clowry.
Tenth Ward—C. C. Hubbard.
Eleventh Ward—W. H. Hutchinson.
Twelfth Ward—Thomas Lonergan.
Thirteenth Ward—Judge E. Van Buren.
Fourteenth Ward—John Fitzgerald.
Fifteenth Ward—Michael Feeny.
Sixteenth Ward—H. E. Hamilton.
Seventeenth Ward—James Ennis.
Eighteenth Ward—James Lyman.
Nineteenth Ward—Robert Kenny.
Twentieth Ward—Thomas Raymond.

The report recommended that this Committee have power to enlarge itself, and was signed by the following gentlemen: J. H. McAvoy, Michael Keeley, Charles Dennehy, A. H. Boyden, H. E. Hamilton, C. B. Matson, and H. D. King.

The report was accepted and approved.

WHAT THEY ARE TO DO.

Mr. James Ennis inquired if it would not be well to instruct the Committee just chosen as to their duties and as to the manner of their action.

The Chairman said the duty of the Committee was to place themselves in accord with the German Committee.

Mr. Albert Michelson said he understood by the action of last Sunday's meeting that the Committee of Twenty were to confer and act with the German Central Committee for the purpose of making a platform, and calling a mass-meeting of the people to which this platform would be submitted, and this mass-meeting to nominate candidates. He suggested that there be added to the Committee of Twenty representative men of the county townships.

Gen. Herman Lieb said he understood the only object of selecting the Committee of Twenty was to confer with the German Central Committee regarding the calling of a mass meeting, and that that mass meeting would act thereafter in its sovereign capacity.

The Chairman explained the action of Sunday's meeting substantially as stated by Mr. Michelson.

MORE MEN TO THE COMMITTEE.

Ald. J. J. McGrath moved the appointment of a committee of five to report ten or twelve gentlemen to appoint representatives of nationalities not represented on the Committee of Twenty.

Mr. Albert Michelson moved to amend by making three of the additions representatives of the county outside of the city.

Mr. Michael Keeley thought this action unnecessary, as by the report of the Committee, which had been approved, the Committee of Twenty were advised and instructed to enlarge its numbers by adding four or five men from each ward. If necessary, that Committee would increase its numbers to four or five hundred before the mass-meeting was held. They would take such steps as would insure a general representation of the whole people, and of all nationalities.

Ald. McGrath still insisted on his motion, which he explained as intended to secure a representation of all nationalities in the preliminary action.

Mr. James Lyman said that the Committee of Twenty had power to enlarge its number, and no doubt would do so advisedly.

After further discussion of the motion, Mr. Julius Rodbertus moved that the Committee of Twenty have power to add to its number, and be instructed to do so.

This motion was not seconded.

Ald. McGrath then amended his own motion by moving the appointment of a committee of five to report at once the names of fifteen additional committee-men to the Committee of Twenty, these men to represent all nationalities, and five of the fifteen to be from the county, outside of the city. The motion prevailed.

THE SELECT TO SELECT THE SELECT.

The Chairman appointed the following Committee of Five to select the elect fifteen of the select Committee to be increased to the odd number of thirty-five: Ald. J. J. McGrath, Judge E. Van Buren, —— Kelly, Justice Boyden, and John Appleberg. This Committee retired at once to the rear of the hall for consultation.

AN OBJECTOR SQUELCHED.

Mr. C. C. Hubbard said he was opposed to this thing of a Committee selecting names of those who were to represent all nationalities in so short a time. If this was a put up job, or cut and dried, he did not want to be bound by the action of this meeting. He said he had resided in Chicago for about thirty-five years, and thought he was about as well acquainted with all nationalities as any man of his age in the city, but even he could not select a proper committee on such short notice.

The Chairman vouchsafed to reply that there was nothing cut and dried about this business, and without any further attention being paid to Mr. Hubbard, the Chairman proceeded to give information. He said that on last Wednesday night there had been held in Bismarck Hall a meeting of the German-American Central Association, at which a report had been made of the proceedings of the Sunday meeting. Mr. A. C. Hesing was present at that meeting, and he would call upon him to state in what spirit the action of the Sunday meeting had been met by the German Association.

HESING CALLED FOR.

Loud cries were made for Mr. Hesing, who was engaged in the rear part of the hall in earnest conversation with intimate but new-found political friends. A German singing society in an adjoining room was sending forth volumes of vocal melody which almost drowned the voice of the Chairman, and when Mr. Hesing stepped forward to the Chairman's desk, he made this an excuse for not having understood the language of the valiant presiding Colonel. The Chairman politely repeated his invitation, and Mr. Hesing at once responded.

HESING'S EXPLANATORY ORATION.

Mr. Hesing said that, before he proceeded to state what had transpired at the meeting on Wednesday night, he would first inform those present of the manner and occasion of the organization of the body known as the German-American Central Club. Sometime ago there had been ward-meetings called, and the delegates then chosen had appointed a committee of five in each ward. Those Committees had met as one, and that Committee had appointed one man from each ward, and one from each of the principal German societies as a committee for agitation, and to form combinations with other peoples and nationalities, to oppose the tyranny and oppression of this man Washburn, from Joliet. On last Sunday, the speaker had had the honor of being invited to attend a meeting of liberal-minded citizens of other nationalities. On Wednesday night, after the meeting of the German-American Central Club had been organized, the speaker had moved that the Committee on Agitation of this body be instructed to invite the Committee just now represented by Ald. McAvoy to meet with them and prepare a platform and declaration of principles to be submitted at some future for approval. It had seemed that that meeting had been unanimous in its readiness to adopt the motion of the speaker. But one gentleman had objected to the motion and he was not afraid of uniting all nationalities in the common cause, nor opposed to doing so, but this gentleman, Mr. Jussen, was afraid there were too many Irish, too many Catholics, in the Sunday meeting. The speaker had assured Mr. Jussen that the Sunday meeting, and the Committee to be by them appointed represented all nationalities; that at the Sunday meeting not a word had been said about nationalities, or candidates, but that it had chosen only to select a committee to confer with and act with the Agitation Committee. After a strong opposition from Mr. Jussen, the speaker's motion had been carried almost unanimousy.

On to-morrow (this) evening this German-American Central Club would meet for further action, and undoubtedly they would send an invitation to the Committee just chosen to meet and confer with them. The speaker thought it would be proper to instruct this Committee to unite with the German Agitation Committee in forming a platform to be laid before the people of Chicago. And the speaker trusted that that platform would advocate law and order. He was as much in favor of law and order as Mr. Woodard or any other gentleman who had participated in the meeting on the previous night. He believed they would have the taxpayers at that public meeting, and thought there would be very few tax-fighters. The speaker hoped this body would leave all questions of nationality alone, and sink all personal preferences, and, uniting as a common people, select the best men for Mayor and Aldermen, and all other offices, and then unfurl their banner for a determined fight and a glorious success.

The speech of the leader was loudly applauded.

INQUIRY AND INFORMATION.

Mr. James Ennis inquired when the German-American Agitation Committee would meet.

Mr. Hesing—At Bismarck Hall, to-morrow evening.

The Chairman said that that Committee would expect there to meet the Committee chosen here, and they should attend the meeting without further invitation.

Mr. Hesing corroborated the Chair.

FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MAKES THIRTY-FIVE.

Ald. J. J. McGrath, from the select five to report the select fifteen to be added to the selected twenty, made the following report: F. W. Nye, French; L. Cella, Italian; William Jackson, colored; F. Kawanska, Anton Sherman, Polish; S. Olin, Swedish; Jacob Nelson, Norwegian; John Lavin, Swedish; Henry Greenebaum, to represent all nationalities; J. Weiss, Jewish; Dan S. Kelly, C. J. Sundell, Thomas Shirley, William L. Church, Thomas Doyle, county.

Upon motion of Mr. Hesing, Col. Arno Voss was added "to represent all nationalities."

Upon motion of Gen. Herman Lieb, Mr. Hoffman Schmidth, editor of the *Friheden*, the single Scandinavian paper supporting the move, was added to the Committee.

Mr. Michael Keeley suggested that the Committee of Thirty-seven now take notice of the invitation to attend the meeting at Bismarck Hall, and that the Secretary be instructed to telegraph the absentees, the cost to be defrayed by this Association. Carried.

Upon motion of Gen. Lieb, the Committee was authorized to add to its own number at its pleasure.

Ald. McCaffrey spoke briefly in favor of active work for ward organization.

Mr. Robert Kenny inquired what further would be the duties of the Committee of Thirty-seven after the public mass-meeting.

The Chairman said that would be determined by this meeting.

Gen. H. Lieb suggested that it would be more democratic to leave that with the mass-meeting to determine.

The Chairman suggested that this meeting instruct the Committee as to their specific duties.

Mr. Albert Michelson said he thought that had been done.

The Chairman thought not; that their powers had not been clearly defined by this meeting.

Mr. C. C. Hubbard thought the time too short to prepare a platform by to-night.

The Chairman again expressed the opinion that the Committee should have its powers clearly defined.

Mr. Michael Keeley said he thought it was not necessary to instruct the Committee. If he had understood the action of the Sunday meeting and the intent of this one, it was that the Committee should act in concert and harmony with the German Agitation Committee. These two Committees numbered about sixty men, and if the right men had been selected they were better able to guide and shape future action than this meeting. They represented all the elements of the party, and it would be better to trust to their intelligence and sincerity to act for the best interests of all. He moved that the Committee be authorized to take such steps as in its judgment was best calculated to unite the party, and report its action to a mass-meeting, from which meeting of the people future powers would emanate.

The motion prevailed without opposition.

Upon motion of Mr. Albert Michelson, the meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

THE LIBERAL-MINDED.

The Verein Freisinniger Buerger (liberal-minded citizens) met yesterday afternoon at Swiss Hall, No. 45 North Clark street. The meeting was called to order by Mr. G. A. Kern, the Vice-President, who stated that he had to adjourn the meeting because of there being no quorum present. He deprecated the slim attendance, and announced that a general meeting would be held next Friday afternoon, when very important matters would come before the meeting.

LAW AND ORDER.

A reporter yesterday asked Mr. Coolbaugh whether he had enrolled himself among Mr. Hesing's adherents. Mr. Coolbaugh replied that he had not talked with Mr. Hesing or anybody else upon politics for the past six months. He had no connection at all with local politics, but was devoting himself entirely to business, intending neither now or hereafter to take active part in local or national politics.

The reporter inquired whether he was in favor of a citizens' ticket rightly so-named and put in the field independently of either political party. Mr. Coolbaugh replied that he was unqualifiedly in favor of such a movement. He would vote for the best men who were presented upon such a ticket, irrespective of party. The only thing against such a movement was that the very men who were best qualified to hold office would not come forward, and officious and useless men were brought to the surface to the neglect of the best men. In his opinion, in the management of local affairs, men should be selected upon their fitness for the position. It was very important that this year they should be especially careful in making a choice. The people were getting restive under the excessive burden of taxation, and were ready to demand strict economy as well as honesty in the management of our affairs. He did not believe that our business men would knowingly vote for any other description of man.

The reporter suggested that many of our business men neglected to vote any way. Mr. Coolbaugh said a great proportion of them would do so if they could be lifted above the mere question of politics. As to the question of a citizens' movement he had no doubt in the world that such a movement directed toward the taxpayers would succeed. It always did.

The reporter asked toward which side of the struggle, so far as any such could be seen, his sympathies leaned. Mr. Coolbaugh replied that he thought there were extreme views held on both sides of this question of personal liberty. He did not think those Germans whose leader claimed just the same personal liberty for their followers were any more wrong than Judge Gookins and his Committee of Seventy, whose friends endeavored to circumscribe the personal liberty of individuals. He thought that with a population like that of Chicago, where not only a large number of nationalities but also a great variety of opinions upon these questions of personal liberty existed, tolerance would be a great virtue. "I am in favor," said he, "of the largest personal liberty, always regulated by law, consistent with the public welfare. If the people want to indulge their taste for drinking beer or wine, with some of whom it is a matter of education, and can do so without in any way infringing upon others' rights and liberties, let them do so subject to the law." In conclusion, Mr. Coolbaugh made the following statement: "I have had no conversation with any person upon the subject of local politics in the last six months. I have attended no meeting, have been invited to none and don't expect to."

MESSRS. HALE & AYER,

hardware dealers, were interviewed upon the subject of a citizens' movement. The firm was sunning itself, or at least three members of it were doing so, outside the door. The reporter chatted pleasantly about the situation, and learned that the three gentlemen to whom he spoke were unanimously in favor of putting in the field for the coming fall elections a ticket composed of good [illegible] irrespective of party or politics in any [illegible] "The Hesing business," said one [illegible] played out." "The best [illegible] that's my doctrine," said another of the firm. "The election of Medill and others after the fire," said the first again, "was what saved our credit, because it showed that we were not under the influence of the rings as they were in Philadelphia and New York."

JOHN C. HAINES.

A reporter called upon the Hon. John. C. Haines at the bank. He said: "I have not given any attention to politics recently. My time is taken up with my business. I have not thought anything about matters of the kind you were speaking of. I can say frankly that if I was going to run the city's affairs, I would run them just as I run my own business."

Reporter—What do you think of a "citizens' movement?"

Mr. Haines—I think it would be very much the best kind of a movement, because it would be entirely independent. A political ticket was never independent, because it necessitated the successful candidate dancing to the music of party. An independent or citizens' ticket generally represents the business interests of the city. Here we are made up of all sorts and varieties of people who have been thrown together with their own wants and customs upon them, and they come here as you or I would to any other place. They are put in opposition to another set of people who are just as much set in their customs as they are. Now where these opposing forces meet we must compromise. We must take care that we do not do violence to the rights of anybody. I have no right to say to my neighbor that he must wear a hat because I do, or because I go bare-headed he must do the same. If he undertakes to pull off his clothes then I have something to say about it.

The reporter suggested that from this he gathered that Mr. Haines was not in favor of temperance movements.

Mr. Haines said he didn't believe that the Legislature could vote a man sober or otherwise. He believed that moral force was the superior power in such cases.

FIFTH WARD.

Citizens of the Fifth Ward interested in the Law-and-Order movement will meet Tuesday evening next at 8 p. m., in the University.

UTAH.

The Powell Colorado Expedition—Indian Matters.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 5.—F. Moran and J. E. Powell, artists of the Powell Exploring Expedition, arrived from Colorado River this morning. Maj. Powell is now devoting himself to the affairs of the Indian Bureau, and has just gone to Muddy Valley, Nevada, with Ingalls, the Indian Agent, to arrange for the reception of the Piutes, on the reservation.

Sixteen Whisky Mills Seized in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Collector Pinkney Rollins, of the Seventh District of North Carolina, informs the Revenue Bureau that Deputy R. H. Patterson and the soldiers under Lieut. Mast destroyed two illicit distilleries in Heywood County, and made twelve arrests. They destroyed four distilleries and made eight arrests in McDowell County, and then proceeded to South Mountain, where they destroyed eight distilleries and made seventeen arrests. These eight distilleries were in close proximity to each other, and there was reliable information of twenty or twenty-five more being in operation in South Mountain, but their further progress was stopped by the interference of the State authorities, Lieut. Mast and Deputy Marshal T. Deaver being arrested on a bench-warrant from Judge Clark for destroying the property.

Crushed to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 5.—A teamster named H. C. Butters, 28 years of age, was instantly killed yesterday by the caving in of a bank at the New England Mine, near Plymouth, Wis.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 5.—A horrible accident occurred at the mill of the Rochester Salt and Lumber Company, opposite Saginaw City, about 10 o'clock this morning. John Butler, an employe of the mill, in stepping over the main belt, was caught and carried to the top of the drum, and the space between the floor and the drum not being sufficient for his body to pass through, he was crushed to death. The body was wedged in so tightly that in order to recover it they were obliged to cut through the floor from above. Butler was about 50 years of age, and had a large family which was dependent on him for support.

The Yale College Exploring Party.

FORT BRIDGER, Wyoming Territory, Sept. 5.—The exploring party of Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, has returned here, after an absence of six weeks in the region of the Uintah Mountains. The trip was very successful, and many important discoveries of extinct animals were made. The party will leave this morning, via Salt Lake, for the Pacific coast.

Three Children Burned to Death.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 5.—One night last week, a cabin on the plantation of Mr. Murphy, in Fayette County, Tenn., was burned, and three negro children were burned to death. The parents had gone to church, leaving them alone, and did not return until the next day, when they found the cabin a heap of ashes and the charred remains of their children. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FOREIGN.

Another Turn of the Spanish Kaleidoscope.

Resignation of President Salmeron and His Cabinet.

The American Flag and the Anniversary of the French Republic.

Suppression of Another French Newspaper—The Pope's Health.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A dispatch from Madrid announces that the ministry has resigned.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—The successor of President Salmeron has not yet been appointed. Senor Castelar requires as a condition of accepting the office that the Cortes take no recess until all the important and pressing measures are disposed of, and then that it adjourn, which it should be able to do about the 1st of December. He also demands absolute powers in dealing with the insurgents. The Cortes will meet in secret session to-morrow to settle the crisis.

When the new Ministry is organized, Senor Salmeron will probably be chosen President of the Cortes.

The *Imparcial* says if the Left obtain power, delegates will be sent to Cuba to arrange terms of peace with the insurgents.

Valencia has been declared in a state of siege.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A special dispatch from Bayonne to the London *Hour* says the Spanish Government forces in Bilboa have sufficient provisions on hand to last them throughout the winter. All commercial traffic between the city and port have been prohibited, in order to allow full play for the guns of the Spanish war-ships.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—The Insurgent Junta in Cartagena is sending emissaries, who are plentifully provided with money, to Barcelona to organize a movement in favor of a separate government for Catalonia.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—American citizens in Paris yesterday proposed to display the United States flag, in honor of the proclamation of the Republic in France, but the Prefect strongly objected to their idea, and it was abandoned.

The Minister of the Interior has issued an order prohibiting the publication of that radical Republican journal, *Le Peuple Souverain*, because of the appearance in its columns of articles inciting to disturbances and contempt for the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The annual dinner of the master cutlers, of Sheffield, took place in that city yesterday. The Right Hon. Robert Lowe, who was one of the guests, in response to a toast, defended the policy of Gladstone's government, and expressed confidence in the future of the Liberals.

The installation of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli as Rector of the University of Glasgow, which was postponed in consequence of the death of his wife, will take place on the 19th of November.

Andrew Carnagu, a wealthy resident of New York, formerly of Pittsburgh, has given $25,000 for the erection of public baths in Dunfermline, Scotland, the place of his birth.

CHINA.

[*Herald Special.*]

SWATOW, Sept. 5.—The mail steamer Madras, from Hong Kong to Yokohama, struck off Chimney Head to-day, and leaked so badly that she had to be beached here. Cargo slightly damaged. The mails, specie, and passengers will be transhipped.

ITALY.

ROME, Sept. 5.—The Pope is again indisposed.

ST. LOUIS.

The Post-Office Assessment Scandal—The Bridge Investigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Some days ago Postmaster Filley made an assessment of 5 per cent on the salaries of his clerks for personal and political purposes. The fact soon came to the public notice, and much indignation was expressed, both on the street and in the papers. Most of the newspapers are loud in their disapproval. Filley being the *Democrat's* appointee, the *Globe* is especially bitter. When the Postmaster was first approached by the reporters, he stood severely on his dignity, but at length condescended to say that a certain trip to Washington was in the interest of his clerks, and he thought they ought to help pay his expenses. The clerks at first complained, but having the alternative of paying or being discharged, they finally paid up. Still fearing for their places, they put in circulation the following paper, which is being extensively signed:

We, the undersigned, clerks in the St. Louis Post-Office, signed the assessment of 5 per cent against us without fear of consequence or discharge, and commend the Hon. Chauncey J. Filley for the silence he has observed in view of the comment made by newspapers and citizens in regard to such assessment.

The paper has only excited new ridicule and stimulated new diatribes on Filley, who is represented as not only compelling his employes to eat dirt, but making them say that they hanker after it.

The session of the Bridge Commission this morning was largely attended by prominent citizens. Capt. P. B. Pegram testified that the bridge would be an obstruction at any stage of the water. He thought it would be safer to have the piers 150 feet in height than to have arches of any kind. High chimneys were essential to the safety of the boats, and could not well be lowered in passing the bridge on account of the expense.

Capt. John S. McCune stated that steamboat-men would be satisfied only with a bridge of 500 feet span and 75 feet above low-water mark. Besides, it should have been built above or below the city. The river-men were badly misled by the Company's plans first published, which were not afterward strictly adhered to. They were led to believe that the arches would be sprung from a point 50 feet above high-water mark, and that the largest boats would consequently be able to pass under any portion of the arches. Capt. McCune submitted a paper signed by many Captains of steamboats, setting forth that the bridge is a serious obstruction to navigation, and that pilot-houses and chimneys cannot be constructed in such a manner as to be lowered.

The question was asked whether a canal 100 feet wide outside the abutments on either side would meet the views of the river men, and the general opinion seemed to be that it would.

This concluded the testimony of the river men. The Bridge Company then introduced Capt. Bart Able and Capt. George W. Ford, who testified that the bridge was not an obstruction to navigation. They next offered a paper in evidence signed by several river men, who did not think that the bridge interfered with navigation. The Commission declined to receive it, because they were sitting as experts and not as a court, upon which the Company refused to offer further testimony.

Col. Henry Flad, the Chief Engineer, was then examined by the Commission in private session. The Board will visit the bridge to-day and make a personal examination.

Tornado in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 5.—A tornado swept through Granby, Hampshire County, yesterday afternoon, entirely demolishing the house and barn of Edwin Slater, uprooting other buildings, uprooting trees, destroying crops, etc. Northampton had a similar visitation in the evening, when the barn of Alfred Starkweather was blown down, Williams' basket factory was partly demolished, and Clapp's foundry unroofed. The path of the latter gale extended across the town from west to east, and was only ten rods wide.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Harper Defalcation—A Written Statement Signed by Harper Last Friday, and Kept Secret by His Clerk—The Amount a Little Over $110,000—Strikes at the Rolling-Mills—The Northwestern Press Association to be Taxed—August Receipts at the State Treasury.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 5.—The rumors of yesterday concerning the defalcation of John T. Harper, Collector of this District, are getting into a little more tangible shape. It is stated on pretty good authority that Harper, when in this city last Friday, made and signed a written statement, showing the amount of his defalcation to be a little more than $110,000. This statement was made in the presence of his clerk and another gentleman of this city, and, with this knowledge in their possession, it is regarded here, to say the least, a little strange that six days should elapse before any mention was made of it. It is possible that other friends of Harper shared the secret. The District Attorney, Maj. Bluford Wilson, who should have received notice of the fact at once, learned nothing of it until he accidentally arrived here to-day, and his assistant in his office never heard it until it leaked out yesterday. Maj. Wilson is greatly incensed in consequence, and had been engaged since his arrival here to learn, if possible, something of the whereabouts of Harper, whose arrest he intends to effect, if possible. He intends to give his personal attention to the investigation, and says that all the facts, and all persons implicated, shall be fearlessly exposed. Some fears were entertained that Col. Sweet, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, from whom a telegram was received to-day stating that he would be here to-morrow night, might be induced, in consequence of old friendship for Harper, to not be as rigid in the investigation as it demanded. There are other rumors of a damaging character, which are yet too vague to be stated, but, if found to be true, would place other gentlemen in an unenviable position. Harper is supposed to be in Canada, and that he was near enough to Buffalo to-day to be communicated with by his friends, if the future shall disclose, as is conjectured, that some of them were there.

A strike has occurred at the rolling mills here. It seems that a man, who had been working under an assumed name, was found out to have been dismissed from a rolling mill in Pittsburgh in consequence of his being a constant promoter of strikes. As soon as this fact was ascertained he was discharged from the mill here, under a rule established and agreed to by all the mills west of Pittsburgh, that no man who shall have been dismissed for the reason given from the service of any mill shall be taken into the service of another, and to prevent this his name is sent to all the mills in the arrangement, and by them entered in what is called a "Black Book." The strikers demand the abolition of the "Black Book," and refuse to work until it is done. The proprietors refuse, and work has entirely ceased.

The Committee on Corporations are just now after the Northwestern Press Association. Its value consists mainly in its franchise. A Committee is giving the matter such attention as will secure such facts as will enable them to judge of its value, and an assessment will be made which will cause this corporation to contribute its just share of the taxes of the State.

Receipts of the State Treasury for August: Revenue fund, $45,709.23; School fund, $38,935.51; Interest fund, $9,401.33; Canal Redemption fund, $11,009.33; local interest, $1,033.08; total, $176,088.48. Disbursements same time: Revenue, $140,461.40; School fund, $14,094.49; State interest, $13.86; Canal Redemption fund, $34.79; local interest, $5,043.61; total, $159,645.45.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has sent Gen. Sweet, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to Chicago and Springfield to investigate the alleged defalcations in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue at Springfield, Ill. It is stated here that the affairs of that office have been in an irregular condition for some months past, owing, as it was thought, to an extension of time to a certain number of distillers for the payment of their back taxes. These taxes, however, were thought to have been fully paid on June last. The money seems to have been collected and deposited in a proper condition, but for the last few weeks the returns have again exhibited considerable irregularity. The friends of the Collector here do not credit the rumor that he is a defaulter, and they believe that if there is any foundation for the report, it results from the acts of Deputies, and is not the fault of Mr. Harper, who has long been in ill-health, and who has paid little attention to the duties of his office. In case the charges shall prove true, in whole or in part, the Government will prosecute all offenders criminally to the utmost extent of the law, irrespective of high political influence. The bondsmen of the Collector are understood to be perfectly good, and among the wealthiest citizens.

The Michigan Constitutional Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 5.—In the Constitutional Commission, the Committee on Judiciary reported an article providing for five Judges in the Supreme Court, instead of four, as at present, each to hold ten years, and one to be elected every two years. The article excludes all cases involving less than $100 from the jurisdiction of this Court, except in certain contingencies. The Court is to appoint its own Clerk and establish a code of procedure, pleadings, and practice for all other Courts of Record. The number of Judicial Circuits is fixed at fifteen, being now twenty, and fixes the term of office of Circuit Judges at ten years instead of six. The Legislature may also require Supreme Judges to perform the duties of Circuit Judges. Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace is left to legislation, and the Legislature may, by a two-thirds vote, require an opinion from the Supreme Court on important Constitutional questions.

In Committee of the Whole, the Commission declined to change the age for Gubernatorial eligibility from 30 to 25 years, although the oldest member of the Commission urged the change. The pardoning power was restricted by an amendment requiring the Legislature to prescribe the method of giving public notice in cases of application for pardon, so that both sides may be heard. An article is to be formed providing for the suspension of impeached officers from duty during trial. After an argument, it was decided to retain the clause making the Governor ineligible to the United States Senate during his term of office, though Judge Upson held that this provision conflicted with the Federal Constitution.

Resolutions were offered favoring the prohibition of railroad consolidations, and declaring the spring elections general elections for the purpose of voting on Constitutional amendments. The Commission agreed in the main to the resolution prohibiting the Legislature from passing local or special laws on thirty different subjects, the principal of which have been heretofore stated in telegrams.

The Committee of the Whole agreed to leave the salaries of State officers to legislation; compensation of members of the Legislature, however, to remain as at present fixed by the Constitution.

Rape Case at Auburn, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 5.—The citizens of Auburn, Ind., are very much excited over the arrest of William L. Smith, a heretofore highly respected, esteemed, and wealthy citizen, on a charge of committing rape on the person of a child named Garner, 12 years of age. At first the story of the girl obtained no credence; but, at a preliminary examination the evidence was so conclusive as to induce large numbers to believe the girl's statement. Smith was bound over in $5,000 for his appearance at court, to answer the grave charge against him.

Discharged.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 5.—George Osenbaugh, on trial for assaulting his brother with intent to kill, was to-day discharged from custody.

ACHUSETTS.

ogress of the Gubernatorial Contest.

Butler's Stumping Tour---A Campaign of Scandal---Butler and the Contrabands.

The Republican Caucuses---Will There Be a Bolt?---Why Grant Supports Butler---Position of the Democrats.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
BOSTON, Sept. 2, 1873.

The campaign progresses in the most lively manner; the plot thickens with every changing scene, and events are developing so rapidly toward the final denouement that one can hardly keep pace with them. Political blood is at fever-heat, and the great issue now is, on each side of the warring factions respectively, Anything to beat Butler, and Anything to elect Butler.

BUTLER'S STUMPING TOUR

began at Worcester last week, Tuesday evening, and has continued, except three nights, ever since. From the column abstract of his remarks telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE, only a faint idea of the scene, the incidents, and the sayings, could be gleaned. He has spoken the same piece, with minute variations to suit separate localities, at Taunton, Wakefield, Clinton, North Adams, and Springfield. At Worcester, the Mechanics' Hall, made memorable by reason of the holding of so many State Conventions within its walls, was crowded to repletion,—citizens of all classes and parties turning out to hear what the great retailer of political scandal would have to say in reply to the strictures of his opponents. While, to all appearances, his reception was a very warm one, an acute observer could not but perceive that the applause and cheers were from a crowd of local claquers, reinforced by howling dervishes from the Boston Custom-House, all of whom were centred upon and about the stage. The audience was eager to hear and laugh, but the enthusiasm was not that kind which arises from sympathy with the speaker or endorsement of his uttered sentiments. I can only liken it to that morbid trait of human nature which clamors for revelations of scandal about public men, whether real or fancied; which gloats over the tearing down of all that is good and attractive on the outside, because of some fancied or discovered defect in the hitherto unexplored exterior. To such base feelings has Butler appealed in all his speeches and letters. He spares neither the dish nor the fruit, and cares so little for truth as for modesty,—uttering the most barefaced falsehoods only to have them controverted within twenty-four hours; and brings the blushes to the face of every woman present by his vulgar allusions. At Worcester the audience heard him to the end. Mr. Godfrey, of Milford, the half-crazy Prohibitionist who questioned Butler at Framingham, was on hand to try the same thing; but the great scandalizer had vamosed before the echoes of applause which his peroration educed had died away. At Wakefield, 1,700 people were present at the beginning; and, before the first half-hour's talk was finished, the exodus began, and continued till he sat down. At Taunton, the people were anxious to see him and hear him begin; but the hall was half-empty when he sat down. At Clinton, he spoke to a similar gradually-diminishing audience. Last night, at Springfield, was probably the most notable backing of the tour. Two years ago, he lashed Samuel Bowles and the Springfield *Republican* with a vengeance, and a repetition was anticipated. He disappointed everybody by consigning the *Republican* to the ranks of the opposition, saying an opposition paper had a right to say anything it pleased about him, and he would never reply to it. In his manner on the stump, in the tone of his speeches, in his treatment of State issues, and even in his retailing of scandal about his opponents, Butler is not the man he was two years ago. A mysterious change has come over him. As one of the newspapers remarked, he talks as if some one were tugging at his coat-tail. And he is idea'd exactly. He has taken counsel of his friends; they have cautioned him against "slopping over," and, in the effort to prevent doing so, he has almost taken the other extreme. He does not seem to relish the tirades he makes at his antagonists; his remarks do not have the ring of two years ago; he seems to be holding back, as if afraid to — himself out; occasionally "drops off into poetry," and frequently assumes a pathetic, pleading tone, totally inconsistent with his character and previous mode of operating. Ben keeps up a fire at the newspapers, and they return it day after day with renewed vigor as the date of the Convention draws near. This constrained manner necessarily detracts from the humor which usually characterizes his speeches generally, and, consequently, he becomes dull at times; he loses his power over his audiences, and they naturally begin to leave in disgust. At the close of his speeches two years ago, it was often as good as a minstrel performance to see him stand on the platform and receive the congratulations of his admirers. They would rush toward him, squeeze his hands with the grip of a vise, slap him on the back, punch him in the ribs, and utter all manner of approving ejaculations, such as "Old Ben!" "Bully Ben!" "Go it, and win, Ben!" "How are you, Old Ben?" "Give 'em h—, Ben,—they deserve it." This year he receives his parting words with an earnestness almost dramatic,—one could almost imagine him struggling to repress his emotion; he bows his adieu, and, as his devotees are cheering and applauding, he slips through the crowd, dodges out of the hall, trips lightly down the stairway, bounds into his waiting hack, and is off for his hotel or the depot. If, with all the enthusiasm he aroused on his first tour, when his opponents expressed serious fears of his success, he had to manipulate the country-delegations to keep him from having a majority,—if he failed then, how much more indicative of failure is it now, when he is sailing under false colors, and when he receives but a tithe of the popular homage previous to the Convention that he received then. I have no doubt that his assuming the role of the "Artful Dodger" has done him more harm than even his prominence in the salary-grab. He sneaks away when questioned about his opinion of the Prohibitory law; fails to give an outright assurance that *he* will enforce it to the letter, equivocally saying it ought to be enforced. The temperance men were inclined to support him at first, but they have cooled off decidedly. His equivocation has caused distrust among the liquor-dealers, and hundreds are known to prefer a continuance of the old state of affairs, rather than risk the evils of a radical change.

A CAMPAIGN OF SCANDAL.

This is a campaign of scandal. It is the off-year in politics, and national issues do not enter into the contest, except the subject of the salary-grab, and that is really made a club to knock Ben Butler over the head with by his personal enemies. Had Butler not entered the field as a candidate, I do not think the salary-grab would have been mentioned in the Republican party at all. The denunciation of it would have been confined to the columns of the few Democratic newspapers and the stump-speakers of that party. Its use now is nothing more nor less than a means of stirring up opposition to Butler. There are several very important local issues which ought to be discussed before and decided at the fall elections. First and foremost is the old State hobby, the Liquor law; then there is the question, What shall be done with that great bore, the Hoosac Tunnel—whether the Commonwealth shall retain control of the highway to the grain-fields of the Great West, or let it pass into the hands of one or more of the great railroad-corporations? Then there is the prison system; the educational questions, and the subject of abolishing some of the commission systems, into which, it is alleged, abuses have crept. It is the Republican Convention which practically controls all these issues, influencing the majority of the incoming Legislature, and virtually fixing the character of the Executive Council. In previous contests for the Republican nomination, the paramount issues have received a wide discussion. This contest has dwindled into a mere personal fight,—a sort of free fight among rum-mad politicians who seem to forget that there is a State to be governed; that there are laws to be made, and executed, and repealed, and a policy to be marked out for the future. It has, in fact, degenerated into a retailing of scandal,—and merely the selling of political tales, but the circulation on the stump and in print of scandalous stories about the private lives and business of public men. And to this Butler maintains supremacy without competition. Out in Southborough, at a temperance gathering, a fortnight ago, a Mr. Fay spoke of Butler as one who got rich during the War, and as a vulgar buffoon, whose speeches in court he would not allow his family to read. Gen. Butler responded in a letter to Mr. Fay, telling the public that he drove the same team, lived in the same house, and kept just as many servants as he did before the War, and added, "Suppose I should take all the rumors I heard concerning you [Fay], especially in regard to the opposite sex, and state them as facts, what would you think?" In the same letter, he made a home-thrust at Gov. Washburn by supposing the case of a pail-maker, doing a moderate business, being sent to Congress, and, being for several years Chairman of the Committee on Claims (a place where a Congressman can get a certain per cent on claims for pushing them through), and getting very rich, while his partner in the pail business remained comparatively poor. "But," added the General, "I accuse no one." This was too much for the opposition to stand, and they took up Gov. Washburn's cause with such a vengeance that one might be led to imagine there was some shadow of truth in the insinuation. In his fight with the Messrs. Hoar, Gen. Butler spared not the honored dead in their graves, insinuating that the death of Chief-Justice Chapman was a matter of rejoicing to the opposition, as it would give another opportunity to Judge Hoar to gratify his ambition. Three days after he spoke those words, it leaked out that Judge Hoar had been offered the Chief-Justiceship, but declined it. Butler has vilified and slandered every public man arrayed against him with a recklessness that is surprising even for him. He got a friend to publish his Fay letter in the Worcester *Spy* for $20. The letter was put among the advertisements, and Butler made it the occasion of a virulent attack upon the editor of that paper, who he knew was at that moment lying at the point of death. He did one good thing, however, in exposing Adin Thayer, of Worcester, for retaining his seat in the Senate at the special session of the Legislature, and drawing pay therefor, while he held the office of United States Assessor, in direct violation of the State Constitution. Mr. Thayer was one of the first to speak out against Butler personally at the Hamilton Hall meeting; he hasn't opened his mouth since the exposure.

BUTLER AND THE CONTRABANDS.

There is one subject upon which Butler has not touched during his stumping-tour. His silence is ominous. He got a great deal of credit during the War—indeed, the greatest feather in his military hat was obtained—by his declaration that negroes were contraband of war. Well, a fortnight or three weeks ago, Capt. J. T. Tyler, of Charlestown, published a letter in the *Transcript*, giving the history of that declaration, showing that it originated with, and Butler first obtained the idea from, him (Tyler). The letter has been widely commented upon, and Butler has been called upon to rise and explain. Capt. Tyler served through both the Rebellion and the Mexican War, and occupies a high reputation in Middlesex County as a lawyer and a citizen, though he has never taken an active part in politics. Butler hasn't once alluded to the subject. Capt. Tyler has kept up the fire at intervals, however. It is understood that a few days ago he received formal notice that, unless he stopped that business, Gen. Butler would come down upon him. As the Captain is prepared to make further revelations, if called upon, it is hoped that Butler may keep his promise and deny the allegation in public. Perhaps the crisis may come before this letter reaches you. Capt. Tyler is prepared to prove his assertions by reliable witnesses, and relate other incidents which may not be quite so acceptable to the great self-nominated.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUSES

began last week, in this city, and are being held all over the State this week. Except in a few localities, they have been devoid of the excitement and rancor of the first Butler campaign. However, the attendance has been unusually large everywhere, and the interest has been as great as the importance of the occasion demanded. Butler's strength, as enforced by Democrats in closely-contested wards, have been on hand to vote early and often, and the opposition have done a great deal of drumming up since they effected a regular organization. In Boston, the Butlerites played a trick on the other side, packed the Ward and City Committees with substitutes in favor of Butler, and called the caucuses a week earlier than the Antis would like to have had them. The eminently respectables had not returned from their summer-vacations, and the Butlerites wanted to reap an advantage by their absence. This move was engineered by Supervisor Simmons, who hopes to go to Congress after his master, the Hon. Sam Hoopersees fit to lay aside the honor. It kicked up a great rumpus, and there was a great deal of breath wasted in swearing because of it. Simmons has been popular with the party, and might have boomed for almost any position he is capable of filling; but, if Butler fails, Simmons' youthful aspirations for future preferment by his party are dished. Boston gave Butler eleven wards out of fifteen, and one more is to caucus. The plan of the Butler men, wherever they had control, was to call the caucuses at the earliest possible date, and thus make a good show for the General on the start. It has worked well so far. Within five days after the call for the Convention had been issued, caucuses had been held in several towns outside of Suffolk County known to be for Butler, and the daily record has shown a decided tally in favor of the great self-nominated. The record has been changing each day, but, as the small towns begin to send in returns, Washburn delegates foot up quite a respectable column. The other cities are all to hold their caucuses within the next three days, and Fall River, which went solid for Butler two years a.o, went solidly against him last night, which was a great surprise to both parties. But it is the small towns which are to control this nomination; at least, they have a majority as compared with the cities. And herein does Washburn's greatest strength. With the cities divided, and the small towns against him, it would seem at a glance that Butler's chances are fading away. Washburn's strongest hold grows out of his stand taken in favor of the Prohibitory law; in the small towns, the Prohibitory law is enforced; and consequently a majority of them will go for Washburn. Truly the Governor has made himself unpopular in some parts of the Western counties, notably along the line of the Lee & New Haven Railroad, a bill in aid of which he vetoed; and there will be a strong defection from his rightful following to Butler on that account. The Butler wire-pullers cannot play their old tricks this year, and pack caucuses with impunity, either,—for the opposition are on the alert now, and insist on having a square stand-up fight, and letting the strongest side win. True, the good showing for Butler on the start will have some weight with weak-kneed and "fencers," as the doubtful are termed, but probably not enough to change the result as based upon the theory that the small towns will vote for Washburn, and commanding a majority in the Convention, will, therefore, secure his renomination. This is the theory of the opposition, and I give it as one of their strongest reasons for abiding faith in Butler's defeat. For contra, the Butlerites claim that, with a large majority of the city delegations, a fair proportion of the small towns, such as have already voted in his favor, will give Butler a clear majority. But figuring up before the caucuses take place is very uncertain, and would be likely to puzzle the most astute calculator. So I leave the two factions, and append the result of the caucuses as given in the returns received to-day:

Of the cities and towns reported to-day, Butler has 152 delegates, against 124 in the same places in 1871. This includes all his gains in Boston, and leaves out the delegation from Ward 6, which is yet to be chosen. Washburn has in the same places 147 delegates, against 128 Anti-Butler in 1871. By a comparison with the vote two years ago, Butler's gains have been very small. Springfield has given him only 11 out of 16, against a solid vote in his favor then. Dukes County, which went for Butler two years ago, has flopped over to Washburn. When the returns from Norfolk County came in, Washburn will have at least three-fourths of the delegation. Barnstable appears to be swinging around against Butler, who will, no doubt, get a small majority of the delegates. In Plymouth County, Butler has lost ground; also, in Bristol County; in each of which he may get 20. Fifteen is the Butler estimate for Worcester; and the Washburn men claim large gains for Essex and Middlesex Counties, which, seem to be warranted by the returns so far received. Supposing that he goes into Hampden County with 400 delegates, he will then have to get undisputed seats to gain the nomination, unless this estimate is 100 less for Butler than the actual vote will show. When he enters the western part of the State, he has to fight against the Conservative influences controlling the small towns, which, as I have before shown, are Gov. Washburn's stronghold. The Hon. D. W. Gooch, of Malden, Congressman from Banks' District, is to preside over the State Convention. He is non-committal in the contest; but the Butler men claim him as one of them. The Convention will consist of over 1,100 delegates, and whoever is nominated will have to secure at least 575 uncontested seats to make the thing appear fair and satisfactory.

WILL THERE BE A BOLT?

This is the question asked by every one outside of the State, and a bolt is what every one desirous of witnessing a reorganization of parties would like to see. It may be put down as a settled fact that, if Butler is nominated by the Republican Convention at Worcester on the 10th inst., there will be a bolt of greater proportions strength, numerically and intellectually, than has ever been seen in Massachusetts, or, indeed, any other State. The men who conduct the *Daily Advertiser*, the Boston *Journal*, and the *Bee*, and *Transcript*, of this city, all say positively that those papers will not support Butler for Governor, even if he gets a clear majority nomination. None of the speakers of the opposition to Butler have as yet publicly declared that they will bolt his nomination, but no one for a moment doubts that they will. The question of the hour is, Will Ben bolt? And on this point Ben is silent. He launches at his antagonists for charging him with intending to bolt two years ago; and, in turn, charges that they intend to bolt if he is nominated. Nothing would give the Hamilton Hall clique greater satisfaction than to see Ben bolt, for then they and the party would be rid of him forever. On this question he has touched only once in a way that would indicate such action on his part in the remotest contingency. You will remember that, two years ago, it was discovered, on the day succeeding the Convention, that, on the ballot for Governor, 60 ballots more than legally constituted the Convention were cast. It was to this fact that the General alluded in his Worcester and other speeches; and I am led to think that, if such an event should again occur, he will be prepared for it; he will demand a recount or another ballot, and, if the matter is not set right, he will step out and organize another convention on his own hook, and obtain a unanimous nomination from it. This opinion is founded entirely on my own observation of the campaign, and I do not profess to speak by authority. Ben's ways are mysterious and past finding out, and you never know what he's going to do till he acts.

WHY GRANT SUPPORTS BUTLER.

I heard a little story, the other day, on good authority, giving the reason why Grant supports Butler in this contest. The reason was given by Senator Boutwell to an anxious inquirer who was on the fence, and was desirous of keeping up his status of loyalty to the party. Mr. Boutwell is reported as saying that President Grant regrets having allowed the Massachusetts clique to control so much of public patronage as they have hitherto, and that he throws his influence in favor of Butler in order to rid himself of any such liability in future. Another reason, said to have been given by Mr. Boutwell, is, that, in the Presidential campaign, Butler, by his personal influence and secret manœuvrings and promises, kept more Republicans from deserting the party and supporting Horace Greeley than any other man in Congress. These are two weighty reasons, surely.

DISSATISFACTION WITH WASHBURN.

Although the contest is virtually between Gov. Washburn and Gen. Butler, let it not be understood that the opposition to the latter have plain sailing all the time. It has been hard work to keep a breach from appearing, and an open revolt has been threatened more than once. Gov. Washburn is as cordially hated by many of his own supporters as is Butler by the same men, and he is taken up as a dernier ressort. A strong movement was made in the western part of the State to bring out Gen. Devens, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and a Judge of the Superior Court; but the renomination-movement had progressed so far that the Devens men had to give up, and consent to swallow Washburn with as calm a face as possible. Washburn's radical Prohibition views are distasteful to the liberal element of the party, and is the only redeeming thing they find in their belief in his honesty and willingness to do the behests of the party-leaders.

POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATS.

The nomination for Governor of the Hon. William Gaston by the Democrats means a square stand-up fight by the leaders of the party, with a hope of slipping in if there should be a three-cornered contest, growing out of a Republican bolt. Mr. Gaston is in intimate business and social relations with all the leading Republicans of the eastern part of the State, and, in case of a Republican bolt, would command the [illegible] wishes, if not the outspoken support, of [illegible] part of the anti-Butler men. [illegible] for Governor of Boston two terms, and [illegible] about such a Governor as Mr. Washburn has made,—easy-going, not so positive as to give offense to opponents, and conciliating to all classes. His action, in vetoing the city ordinance allowing the opening of the Public Library on Sunday, made him many local enemies among the poorer classes; and his inactivity, during and after the great fire, lost him an election to the Mayoralty for the third term. These little local matters would, however, be overlooked in a Gubernatorial contest, with Butler as the Republican candidate, and no bolting ticket in the field.

BIX.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: All complaints against railroad companies by the farmers of Illinois are based directly or indirectly upon the single charge of extortion.

What they mean by extortion is, that railroad companies are charging more than they ought, under the circumstances for the transportation of passengers and freight. Whether there be truth in this charge or not seems hardly to have been thought of, and no investigation to determine what are the facts bearing upon this subject seems to have been instituted, either by the Legislature, its committees, or the people of the State.

There are many ways of determining this question. I propose to call attention to one of them: Are the people of Illinois paying higher rates on freight and fare than in other States and countries? If they are not, other things being equal, it is fair to suppose that the charge of extortion is not well taken,—for, if the same or higher rates are paid by all the world aside from Illinois, a fair inference from such a state of facts would be, that the people of Illinois are not paying more than they ought.

I have taken pains, to a large extent, to collect the actual figures and facts bearing upon this question, and from them it will be found that the people of this State are riding cheaper, and the commerce of the State is being transported at less rates, than in most, or perhaps all, other States or countries.

In the present article I shall confine myself solely to the question of freight-transportation.

It is a well-known fact that the rates charged by railroads in States west of Illinois are higher than are charged in that State. The same is true as regards the Southern States—for that country is sparsely settled, with few railroads comparatively, and the cost of transportation must necessarily be high; while, in the Middle and New England States, the average rate per ton per mile, both for freight local to each State, and on that to and from those out of the States, is about 4 cents. How does this compare with the average earnings per ton per mile of the leading roads in Illinois, which, for 1872, were about 2 9-10 cents?

The following table shows the rates per ton per mile charged in European States, as compared with the average rates in Illinois, on the following classes of freight, which include the bulk of transportation in that State on one of its leading roads terminating at Chicago, which I take to be a fair average of all the leading roads of Illinois, for I am sure that others do not get more:

	ILLINOIS.	ENGLAND.		FRANCE		GERMANY.
	Average charged.	Highest rate charged.	Lowest rate charged.	Highest rate charged.	Lowest rate charged.	Highest rate charged.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Lumber	2	5	4	3	2	4
Corn & other grain	2.02	7	4	4	3	4
Coal	1 7-10	3½	2	3	2	2.7
Flour	2.3	7	4	5	4	4
Stock	1.9	9	8	3	2	5.8
General mdse	3½	6	3½ to 5	5	4	4
Manf. goods	3	8	2½ to 4½	5	4	4

From the above statements, it will be seen that the rates charged in the States and countries named, on all the articles mentioned, are largely in excess of the rates charged by the railroads of Illinois on the same articles, so that the burden borne by the people of that State is a light one compared with that of other States and countries; and this notwithstanding the fact that our money is worth 15 per cent less than in Europe, and everything that enters into the cost of constructing and maintaining railroads in Europe,—such as iron, labor, materials, etc.,—is at least one-third cheaper.

At an early day I will compare the passenger-rates of Illinois with those of other States and countries.

X.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Would it not be a good idea for you to suggest to the farmers of your State, through the columns of your paper, to buy a line of propellers and vessels on the lakes to Buffalo; and, also, a line of canal-boats to New York (as all property is now very cheap), to freight their crops to market; and bodily to get into Congress.

The railroads have done nothing towards building up Chicago and the farming interest of the West, only putting up the price of farms from $3 per acre to $75, and advancing Chicago from 50,000 to 400,000 people. There are two sides to all enterprises.

CANADA.

The Royal Commission on the Pacific Railroad Scandal.

Popular Indignation in Regard to the Matter.

Probability that the Present Dominion Government Will Be Swept Out of Existence.

The Grand Trunk Railway Temperance League.

From Our Own Correspondent.
OTTAWA, ONT., Aug. 31, 1873.

The final decision by the Canadian Government in favor of a prorogation, and the issuance of a Royal Commission to examine the Pacific scandal charges, together with some of its results, can now be regarded as having irretrievably gone to take their place in

THE BLACK HISTORY

of what, without doubt, is the greatest job and swindle ever perpetrated in Canada since Sir Francis Hincks sold out the Grand Trunk shareholders and made a £50,000 bonus out of a nearly bankrupt company. The Commission has been appointed, and a notice to appear has been served upon the prosecuting witness, with the sole effect of calling forth from him a stinging refusal and some most bitter comments. The Commissioners have taken the necessary oaths, and, apart from the power given to them as Judges, have been vested with all the extraordinary powers for the administration of oaths, and the forcing of the attendance of witnesses, which, in its general and specific terms, is framed in the Royal Commission. The Governor-General has gone down east to the watering-places, and several members of the Cabinet, following in the wake of the leader of the Opposition, have gone to the Atlantic Provinces,—the one with the benevolent object of counteracting the influence of the other. The poor Blue-Noses are enjoying certainly one of the blessings of Confederated rule and Parliamentary Government.

THE HON. ALEXANDER M'KENZIE,

the Opposition chief, immediately the session was over, started for the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Provinces, the Opposition evidently realizing the fact that, secure in Ontario, almost secure in Quebec, it was absolutely necessary to success that the votes of the Lower Provinces should, if not in a majority against the Government, at least be more favorable than for some years has been the case. No sooner had the sound of revelry by night, which followed in the wake of the adjournment of the Legislature, died away, than, acting on the precipitate hastening away of the Opposition leader, the representative in the Cabinet of both Provinces hurried to follow. The new member, the Hon. Hugh McDonald, together with Dr. Charles Tupper, were not long in preparing their satchels and getting upon the track of the Bonnerges of their opponents. The reveries of the two men, as they sped towards the Atlantic, must have been very unpleasant. The precipitancy of their flight offered a good test of the strength of their fears, and the jaunts which they hurried forward showed the uncontrollable impromptu of ill-omened news which gave wings to their feet. Hugh McDonald, the great shipbuilder, is a man of considerable fortune, but possesses a mania for politics which has drawn him into the bad company in which he is now found. His companion,

THE HON. CHARLES TUPPER,

is one of Nova Scotia's oldest politicians. He has been interested in mines like your own Gen. Schenck; has located State railroads with a view to promote the good of the Tupperian family, even at the expense of the State. He has voted on every side of almost all questions; and would be glad, doubtless, to desert the sinking ship of Sir John A. Macdonald, but he is too shrewd to take so hasty a step, and in the minds of those who have long been acquainted with the almost proverbial success of the Caledonian Disraeli, it is not by any means certain that the noble Knight of Kingston has yet reached the length of his tether. Dr. Tupper is a man of powerful frame, rather full face, pleasant bearing, and grand oratorical powers. In the latter lies the secret of his success; always aided, though, as it has been, by a wonderful knowledge of men.

Dr. Tupper is a

THE TERROR OF REPORTERS.

His eloquence gushes out in a perfect torrent, and, except when absolutely compelled for want of breath, he never pauses. He is a very specious reasoner, and, there being no hesitancy whatever in his speech, he sometimes convinces his hearers, who, entranced by the beauties of his oratory, and led away with his rush of sonorous words, have not time to detect the weak points in his argument. He knows the value of a threat, and the true politician's dodge of improving his opportunity. A good man's perplexity is the devil's opportunity. It has been thus on many occasions with Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. Charles J. Tupper. The former is not avaricious, and still possesses some goodness of soul and patriotism. The other is simply a batterer, and stands before the world an acknowledged turncoat. In his own Province he has a considerable following. It is more from the fact that he is the only giant among the Nova Scotian people than from any special aptitude in himself. He is the avenue through which all preferment in the Blue-Nose Province must come, and well he has stirred his power to account. The fact that such a man will undertake a journey of several hundred miles for the purpose of checkmating a political opponent, shows how strong his opponent must be in his estimation.

THE BEACON-LIGHTS

upon the hill-tops, which have thus blazed away down through the Eastern Provinces, have not been instrumental within the boundaries of this Province, and scouting in the far-western parts of the Confederation. From every town will come forth expressions of disgust and condemnation at the acts of the Government, and, in most instances, these manifestations of feeling have been accompanied by undisguised condemnations of the part taken in the drama by the Governor-General. The army of Protestants in this Province is no mean one. Of the 130 members who were present at the meeting of Parliament, nearly one-half were members from Ontario; and, if these, an even fifty signed the memorial addressed to the Governor-General, asking that Parliament be not prorogued. Every one of these fifty men has now returned to his home, and the whole Peninsula is aflame with the fire of revolt. The leaders, who shares with Mr. McKenzie the honors of commanding the Ontario cohorts, is Mr. Edward Blake, of whom I will have before written to you. Mr. Blake is a great orator, and his eloquence, while tinged with the exactness acquired by long practice at the Bar, is still sufficiently Irish to warm the hearts of his hearers, and incite them to do whatsoever he pleases. He addressed a meeting a short time since at a bustling town on the Grand Trunk Railway, known as Bowmanville, and for days thereafter not a supporter of the Macdonald Ministry dared to appear on the streets for fear of being rent in twain by the men who had been brought to the light by Blake's overpowering logic and inflammatory declamation.

THE CORRESPONDENCE

between Judge Day, of Quebec, acting as Chairman of the Commission, and the Hon. L. S. Huntington, has been made public, and forms, so far as the latter gentleman's epistle is concerned, a very interesting addition to the now voluminous correspondence called forth by the Pacific Railroad scandal. Mr. Huntington shines as a letter-writer. He has for years past been more or less connected with the public press, and has acquired a polished style, which is indeed reflected even in his speeches. His reply to the mandate of the Quebec Judge, desiring him to furnish a list of witnesses, and be prepared to appear in person and proceed with his own evidence before the Commission on Thursday next, is a carefully-penned document, and one that does the honorable member credit. There is no mistaking the determination of the man when expressing his belief that the desire of the House of Commons to have the charges investigated, as shown by the vote on the resolution proposed by the Ministry themselves, still remains unaltered, and adds that he does not intend to recognize "any inferior or exceptional tribunal." The honorable member, in his reply, uses words which are worthy of being quoted in full. They state the position of affairs clearly, succinctly, and with the best effect. Writes Mr. Huntington:

I feel that I should do myself what may be construed into an acquiescence in the attempt to remove from the Commons the conduct and control of the inquiry. I believe that the creation of a Commission involves a breach of that fundamental principle of the Constitution which preserves to the Commons the right and duty of initiating and controlling inquiries into high political offenses; that it involves also a breach of that fundamental principle of justice which prevents the accused from creating the tribunal and controlling the procedure for their trial; and that it is a Commission without precedent, unknown to the common law, unsanctioned by the statute law, providing by an exercise of the prerogative for an inquiry out of the ordinary course of justice into misdemeanors cognizable to the Courts, and consequently illegal and void.

Mr. Huntington closes his epistle to Judge Day with the remark, pregnant in its way, that his sense of public duty will constrain him, at the earliest practicable moment, to renew the efforts which he has been making since April last, to bring before the Commons of Canada the men whom he has impeached as

"PUBLIC CRIMINALS."

The epistle has aloosed interest in the matter. Since its appearance, no one looks for any further development until after the Commission shall have met on the 4th of September, and decided what it will do under the premises. Judging from its composition, it will deliver itself of judgment then and there. Judge Gowan, of Simcoe, who is the Ontario member of the trio, is notoriously the tool of Sir John. Judge Day, of Quebec, is one of the worst Judges in the Dominion, and has done by one single act,—the throwing over of the arbitration proceedings between the two Provinces,—more to render the progress of Confederation irksome and doubtful than any other man in the Dominion, Dr Tupper perhaps excluded. He can be relied upon to do what he is bidden, and probably will go so far to earn the reward that is his for a favorable verdict, by proffering advice to his Cabinet under the circumstances. The third member,

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

has furnished a clergyman to come boldly out and speak a good word on behalf of the oppressed Sir John, Sir Hugh, and the rest. It is less surprising, of course, when it is learned that the minister in question, the Rev. Gavin Lang, is the pastor of a church owned by the Montreal banker, Sir Hugh, and others import live-stock, so Mr. Allan imported a Scotch Minister to take charge of his spiritual ark of the covenant. It is nevertheless quite true. For some time past it has, consequently, been expected that Mr. Lang would take the occasion offered by his Sunday services to repay in some way the munificence of his patron who, rescuing him from slow-going Edinburgh, has transplanted him in so lasting a place as the commercial capital of the Dominion. He did so, but, like the bull in the china-shop, the result was especially fatal to the crockery. The reverend gentleman preached on the well-known text respecting the inability of the Jews to throw stones at the Magdalens. With wonderful effrontery, he compared the Opposition to the descendants of Father Abraham, and the Ministry and his employer to——

THE MAGDALENE!

Of course, there has been a considerable laugh over the entire Confederation at the expense of the foolish virgins.

The Ministerialists have been trying very hard to turn the laugh every time the joke has been mentioned, by pointing to the result of

THE RECENT ELECTION

for a member of the local Legislature, in the constituency of West Montreal. The result was, that a supporter of the local Ministry was returned by a large majority, chiefly because the Reform vote was divided into two opposing parties, polling in the aggregate 2,000 votes against 1,820 polled by the Ministerialist. The latter was split, however, into two, and the Conservative walked in several hundreds ahead of both opponents. No significance is attached to the election by the Opposition, much to the amusement of Sir John, who knows how triumphantly a different result would have been announced by his opponents. In Quebec Province, the local Ministry still on rapport with the Dominion Government; in Ontario, a different state of feeling exists; and so the interests of the people are divided.

In a previous letter, I gave some few lines to

THE POSTMASTERS OF THE DOMINION.

Naturally, the occurrence of an event so national in its importance as this Pacific Railroad business has called forth any quantity of political effusions. Most of these, it is true, have emanated from the wits or witlings of the Opposition press. They have seized the occasion for the display of their powers of jingling rhymes, and saying hard things generally. Reference to Cæsar drunk and Cæsar sober, to the hills and valleys, to ancient Wallace, and the fate of the traitors in every realm, have been abundant. The laughable agony of Sir John and his jumping-jacks as the time for the beautiful trial approaches, the mirth-provoking distress of colleagues as the inevitable hour draws nigh, the hurrying forward to Ottawa of place-hunters who, seeing the ship about to sink, and feverishly anxious about the payment of their years of patient slavery, have all been utilized. The rhymists have done wonders with the word "scandal," and "Pacific" has been spoken up and down until it at last was made to rhyme with "leek." But perhaps

THE TRUE SENSATIONAL PRODUCTION

is the effort of an employe in the office of the Great Western Railway's office at Hamilton. This gentleman holds a responsible position in the Manager's department, and is one of the leaders of the Opposition party in the second city of the Province. With delicate flattery to our colored citizens, who exist to a considerable extent in Hamilton, he has placed his ideas in the negro vulgar tongue, and chosen to take the role of a calciminer, an occupation here, as elsewhere, filled with much glory and galore by the dark-skinned citizens. The piece he has entitled "Solomon Rainbow's

SONG OF REVOLTING

on Getting the Ottawa Whitewash Contract," and the ditty runs as follow:

Bring along de brushes, bring along de lime!
Hurry up, my children, and cover up de stime;
Some may be be-knighted, but dan it's all de same,
De cumming fox de night does lub to gobble up de game.

Some tink de job wery dirty; I don't care what they say,
So long de tousand dollar de Yankee boy will pay,
I'll take de job by contract, as contracts are for sale,
But dey must find de Cartier to blame if we should fail.

You've heard of whited sepulchres, de outside clean and white,
But instrinsic within the boundaries of this
Province, and scouting in the far-western parts of the Confederation. From every town will come
But my job will beat his hollow, for it lasts for all de time.

De only ting dat bodders me is, when will I get done?
For when I've whiten'd all de lot, I'm just where I begun;
And, since to write dese hurried lines I lifted up my pen,
De Gubner and de nighted rogues are at dair dirty tricks again.

The fling in the last lines at the Governor-General is another characteristic of these political productions. It is true that, unlike Lord Monck, rotten eggs have not yet been hurled at the head of Lord Dufferin; but, figuratively, he has been blackguarded to an unlimited extent. There was some cessation of this for a day or two after the session, because Mr. Mackenzie was known to have held a long conversation with His Excellency, and the purport of what was said or done was made the subject of favorable conjecture so far as the Governor-General was concerned. But, as the days passed, and no sign appeared, the torrent of abuse was once more opened, and Viscount Dufferin was greeted with as choice a collection of billingsgate as could be desired by any man.

The *ring*-leaders and office-holders are now shaking in their shoes. They are calling loudly for aid from every quarter, notwithstanding their past overwhelming majorities. And well they may; carrying, as they do, a crushing load of corruption, Credit-Mobilier, salary-grab bills, and Rankin-steals on their shoulders. Their chief bore now seems to be in the indirect aid expected from the recalcitrant, sore-hoping to catch "a few more" Reformers.

No men mouth more loudly about Cæsar or the third term, than these fellows, and yet nothing will contribute more to that very result than their own insane and disloyal conduct. If the third term ever becomes a fact, no one will be so largely responsible for it as these Borubon leaders.

COMMON SENSE.

CORN.

FULTON COUNTY, Ill., Sept. 4, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: These cannot be in Illinois, in 1873, to exceed one-third the usual corn crop. As the amount of old corn in the hands of producers is small, it is certain that every bushel will be required for feeding, distilling, and export. Now the farmers can ask and get at least 50 to 60 cents per bushel for all the corn they can spare. Let the Granger and the anti-monopolist be satisfied with the facts as regards the growing crops.

FARMER.

THE RAILROADS.

Chicago Freight-Agents on the New Tariff.

They Don't Believe It Will Work, and Give Reasons for Thinking So.

Immense Freight-Pressure on Roads Running East.

The freight tariff issued by the Railroad Commissioners still continues to be the all-absorbing topic among the railroad men of this city, who unanimously declare that if that tariff is upheld by Edwin P. Lovejoy proved to Chicago roads it would be very damaging to the interests of the city as well as to the railroad companies. They might just as well close up as to be ruined by such rates as prescribed for the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad.

Mr. James Smith, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, is one of the ablest and most experienced railroad men in the country, gives the following opinion about the tariff: On pork and lard, which articles St. Louis merchants purchase large quantities in this city, the rates were made very low by the Chicago railroads to enable our merchants to successfully compete with Cincinnati. The rates for pork and lard on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad for 340 miles are $36.40 per car-load. Pork packed first-class, for 340 miles on the Commissioners' tariff per week that, to forces the Railroad Company to take bulky articles, such as corn, at actual weights, when heretofore it has been an estimated rate. It has too few car-load rates so far as classification is concerned. The car hauls are too low. In general, a car is equally as fully as long to go a short distance as to a large towns, whether they are terminus or not. The largest towns have facilities in loading and unloading the smaller towns do not. The main business with a road is that it has to seem to regulate through rates, and to make their short distances so low, it would lead to a defect of drawing to the junctions in the interior of the State seeking the common outlet of grain to New York.

EASTERN FREIGHT.

The freight shipments to the East are regularly heavy at present. The Michigan Central people have to refuse orders daily for want of cars, although they are adding freely to their lines every day. The Michigan Southern folks have 200 or 300 cars engaged about daily, will take a week or ten days to get the others on hand off; in the meantime they are refusing a few new orders. The great pressure is heavy on grain. They have refused thus far not less than 300,000 bushels.

INCREASING ITS FACILITIES.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad is reorganizing its tracks in the City of Rock Island, with a view of economizing the time of business, and to reach a new system of buildings. Nearly five miles of track will be required to effect the object in view. The work is

THE COURTS.

North Evanston Declared a Village After All the Fuss.

Divorce Business---Liability of Furnace-Heater Builders.

Smashing Things to the Tune of $10,000---Attachment in Aid.

George A. Jackson, having succeeded in showing that his wife is no longer living with him, or, in other words, that she has deserted, yesterday received a decree of divorce from his wife, Ann, from the hands of Judge Gary.

Edwin P. Lovejoy proved that his wife, Mary E., used to go to Good Templars' Lodge with Dr. Tabor, and wind up at the Doctor's office in a manner incompatible with marriage vows; and was pleased with a decree of divorce, yesterday, granted by the good Judge Gary.

Joseph Cohn petitioned for divorce from his wife, Matilda, on the ground that, at the time of their marriage, she was already the wife of one I. Miller, who was, and is, still living, from whom she had not been divorced. It appears, too, that Mrs. Miller-Cohn has gone off from the new love, Cohn, to go back to the old love, Miller; whereat Cohn considers his grievance great enough to carry him through the divorce courts.

Wilhelmina Krause yesterday filed a petition in the Circuit Court for divorce from her husband, Johann, simply alleging the common fault of desertion.

Patrick Harvey was made happy with a decree of divorce from his wife Mary, on the ground of desertion.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE.

Lewis J. Heitz yesterday commenced suit in case, $7,500 damages, in the Superior Court, against Merwin Church, for the destruction of his house and furniture by fire on the 21st of December last.

Plaintiff shows that he entered into a contract with the defendant that the latter should construct in the aforesaid house a carbon heating-furnace, "with the supports, pipes, flues, and masonry necessary for the proper and safe working of the same, and the distribution of the heat arising from the same in such workmanlike and proper manner that the said dwelling-house and premises should be safe, and protected from all manner of danger of combustion by fire arising from the careful use of said furnace."

It appears that, while the furnace was in use, the heat fired a wooden beam that had been left in the chimney in an unprotected state, with other woodwork, and before the situation of the fire was discovered the flames had attained the mastery and could not be subdued.

SMASHING THINGS TO THE TUNE OF $10,000.

Mary Kruse yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court against Moses Shirra, $10,000 damages, for breaking into her house, destroying a good deal of property, and carrying off certain household furniture. The plaintiff keeps a boarding-house at No. 302 Fulton street, and claims that her business has been broken up by the defendants conduct.

ATTACHMENT IN AID.

John Morava yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit, in the Circuit Court, against Anton, Jacob, and Lawrence Kakuska, $1,000 damages, and filed affidavit for attachment in aid for an account amounting to $528.18, affirming that the defendants are concealing their property with intent to hinder their creditors.

THE FORTY-EIGHT-HOUR LAW AGAIN.

The South Side Distilling Company yesterday commenced suit against Herman Raster, in assumpsit, $10,000 damages, and against Samuel A. Irwin, $5,000 damages, for per diem capacity tax claimed to have been over-collected. This is another forty-eight-hour suit, the particulars of which have already been made familiar to the public.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

William A. Bunger yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court against the C., B. & Q. Railroad Company, in assumpsit, $5,000 damages.

Elizabeth Reese yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court against Allen Henderson, in case, $5,000 damages, for libel, the defendant having given plaintiff a bad character.

Richard Tobin yesterday commenced suit against the city of Chicago, in case, $5,000 damages.

The firm of O'Connor, Baynes & Barnes yesterday commenced suit, in the Circuit Court, in assumpsit, $1,000 damages, against Wustum & Holborn, and obtained an attachment against them, they being supposed to have disappeared. The suit is brought on an account amounting to $465.97.

Henry Lincoln yesterday petitioned in the Circuit Court for restoration of a judgment for $1,100, against Tracy M. Oviatt.

John M. Wallace and Andrew M. Henderson yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court against Frederick M. Clark, in assumpsit, $1,000 damages.

Hiram G. Powers yesterday commenced suit in the Superior Court against Abraham Snyder, in covenant, $1,000.

Silas B. Cobb yesterday filed distress warrant for $516.90 rent due by Collins & Hunt, for premises occupied in Cobb's building, No. 128 Dearborn street.

Before Register Hibbard, yesterday, in the matter of Worden & Cragin, Henry McKee was elected Assignee by the creditors.

Otto Zapel yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court against John Schoemaker, in case, $1,000 damages.

McDougall & McKinlay yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court against H. H. Haaff, for mechanics' lien on No. 175 Monroe street for $1,292.30.

Johanne Emelie Schaffhauser yesterday commenced suit in the Superior Court against Carl Gahlbeck, in assumpsit, $1,000 damages.

NORTH EVANSTON.

In John Culver v. Horace C. Fulton, application for writ of quo warranto on the President of the Village Board of North Evanston, to show by what authority he holds office, the question involved being the legality of the election at which North Evanston was organized as a village, all of which was duly reported in THE TRIBUNE at the time, the case came up, yesterday, before Judge Booth, in the Criminal Court, on demurrer, and the Judge sustained the demurrer, and the election, therefore, stands good, and North Evanston remains the proud possessor of a village organization.

PARTNERSHIP ASSETS.

James Taylor yesterday filed a bill in chancery in the Circuit Court against Frank B. Helwig, his late partner in the firm of Taylor & Helwig, liquor dealers, for the transfer to his name of Lot 2, in Waite's Subdivision, and Lot 8, Block 50, Canal Trustees' Subdivision, which are now standing in the name of the firm, the firm having dissolved, and he having assigned the assets, and become the sole owner of said lots by virtue of said dissolution and transfer. The lots were obtained in November, 1869, when the firm obtained a judgment against John McGinley for $469.80, and execution was issued against said lots, and they were levied on and sold by the Sheriff in the usual way, and Sheriff's deed made to the purchasers, the judgment creditors, for $550.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The call of continued cases in the Criminal Court will commence next Monday.

The Grand Jury is getting on rapidly, and will finish in a few days. Indictments are in order, and should be looked up quickly.

E. F. Griffiths was yesterday brought before Judge Booth, charged with rape and assault with intent to kill on Caroline Gunger, in Lincoln Park, and was held in bail, $6,000 for each offense, Moses A. Thayer and George N. Houghton being the sureties.

In Cook v. Cook, an old divorce case commenced in the Recorder's Court before the fire, default was entered and decree granted.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—8,435—Wilhelmina v. John Krause; bill for divorce. 8,436—Henry Lincoln v. Tracy M. Oviatt; petition to restore record. 8,437—James Taylor v. Frank B. Helwig; bill. 8,438-39-40—Appeals. 8,441—Silas B. Cobb v. Collins & Hunt; distress for rent, $516.90. 8,442—Appeal. 8,443—John M. Wallace and Andrew M. Henderson v. Frederick M. Clark; assumpsit, $1,000. 8,444—South Side Distilling Company v. Herman Raster; assumpsit, $10,000. 8,445—Same plaintiff v. Samuel A. Irwin; assumpsit, $5,000. 8,446—William A. Bunger v. C., B. & Q. R. R. Company; assumpsit, $5,000. 8,447—Elizabeth Reese v. Allen Henderson; case, $5,000. 8,448—Richard Tobin v. City of Chicago; case, $5,000. 8,449—Suppressed for service. 8,450—O'Connor, Baynes & Barnes v. John Wustum and Charles Holborn; assumpsit, $1,000; and attachment for goods supplied, valued at $465.97. 8,451—Cook County Bank v. Union National Bank; assumpsit. 8,452, 8,453, 4, 5, and 6—Appeals. 8,457—John Morava v. Anton Lawrence and Jacob Kakuska; assumpsit, $1,000; and attachment in aid. 8,458—Mary Kruse v. Moses Shirra; trespass, $10,000. 8,459—McDougall & McKinlay v. H. H. Haaff; petition for mechanics' lien on No. 175 Monroe street, for $1,292.30. 8,460, 8,461—Appeals. 8,462—Otto Zapel v. John Schoemaker; assumpsit, $5,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,912—George Miller v. Godfrey Macdonald; assumpsit, $300. 44,913—Hiram G. Powers v. Abraham Snyder; covenant, $1,000. 44,914—Lewis J. Heitz v. Merwin Church; case, $7,500. 44,915—Appeal. 44,916—Suppressed. 44,917—Fox, Howard & Co. v. White & Thomas; assumpsit, $800. 44,918—Appeal. 44,919—Joseph v. Matilda Cohn; bill for divorce. 44,920—Stephen J. Heron, Jacob W. Smith and Hazen Moores, for use of Joseph B. Wilde, v. John M. Armstrong; assumpsit, $500. 44,921—Johanne Emilie Schaffhauser v. Carl Gahlbeck; assumpsit, $1,000.

HYDE PARK.

School Matters—Legal Affairs—Excursion up the Calumet.

At the last meeting of the Board of Education various plans for the brick school-house at Cornell was examined, and the subject referred to a special committee for final action next Monday evening. The Committee have selected and will recommend the plan drawn by Smith & Cobb, architects.

Miss Stolp was promoted to a position in the High School department at a salary of $900, to take effect as soon as her present place can be supplied.

Janitors were appointed for all the schools.

The school census, just taken, shows a total of 548 male and 564 female scholars in the first District; in all, 1,132.

A committee was appointed to examine into the propriety and cost of removing the Brookline school-house to the South Park school lot, when the Cornell school is completed.

It was resolved to introduce the Cornell geographies into the schools within the next sixty days; Monroe's Sixth Reader will be retained in use.

The South Shore school is to commence next Monday, Mrs. Hurlbut having been engaged as a teacher, the delay having been occasioned in fitting up the new school-room.

LEGAL MATTERS.

In the cases of the Village vs. Theodore Hesselman, for polluting the Calumet River, appeals have been made to the Circuit Court by supersedeas.

In the cases vs. Joseph Roelle, on the same charge, Justice Horne was compelled to dismiss the suit on account of the offense not being clearly and definitely set forth in the village ordinances.

In the case vs. S. L. McDowell, conductor of a Hyde Park train, for using profane and indecent language to Capt. George W. Binford, tried before a jury, it was proved positively by the Captain's evidence that the offense was committed, and this evidence was sought to be controverted by the evidence of two laborers employed on the road, who did not hear or see anything offensive while they were on the cars, the fact being that they left the cars before the offense as proved was committed. The attorney for the defense, in the absence of any opposing counsel, succeeded in persuading the jury that the defendant was not guilty. Conductor McDowell retires from the Hyde Park trains to-day.

EXCURSION.

On Thursday occurred the annual water tour of the Hyde Park officials, this time under the command of Commodore James H. Bowen, of the port of Wildwood. The party were abundantly refreshed at the South Chicago Hotel at 10½ a. m., and embarked on the steamer at the railroad landing at 11, proceeded through Chittenden's bridge up the Calumet River into and around Calumet Lake, and up the the Great Calumet River to the lily-field on the Indiana line; up into Indiana; back again to the lesser Calumet; up under Dalton bridge to Wildwood; refreshed again by a fruit-lunch, and kindly welcomed to the shore by Mrs. Bowen. Embarked again, and up the river nearly to Blue Island, being compelled by the reeds and rushes entangling the screw to return. The party partook of a bountiful supper on their return to Wildwood, after which lovely strolls, shady walks, animated games of croquets, etc., wound up the excursion.

Some of the party took the land route and returned home by cars; others continued on the steamer back to South Chicago, and found a most sumptuous repast awaiting them at the South Chicago Hotel. Ample time was given to its discussion, and the happy day closed with a moonlight ride home on one of Hyde Park's best roads.

An attempt was made by the happy party, at Wildwood, to get up resolutions expressive of their feelings, but it was found that no reporter had been invited, no one on the ground was accustomed to "public writing," and their gushing feelings had to be suppressed.

THE OLD AND THE NEW WAY.

Examination of Candidates for Admission to the Bar.

In the good old times it was easy to get admitted to practice. When George W. Stipp was admitted, a committee, composed of two celebrated ex-Judges and the then young lawyer Richard Yates, was appointed to examine the candidate. They retired to a shady grove in the neighborhood of the Court-House in Vandalia, and propounded their first question which was answered by Stipp. The two ex-Judges differed in opinion; one maintaining that the answer was correct, and the other that it was not. In this quandary they agreed to submit the question to Richard Yates, who decided that, inasmuch as there seemed to be as good reason for thinking Stipp's answer to be correct as to the contrary, he ought to be admitted. And so he was admitted, after one question and answer.

In later days Hon. Corydon Beckwith, of Chicago, O. C. Gray, Esq., of Ottawa, and Ebenezer Peck, Esq., then reporter of the Supreme Court, were appointed a committee to examine a candidate at Ottawa. Circumstances made it impossible for Mr. Beckwith to attend to the matter, and it was left to Messrs. Gray and Peck. Returning to Mr. Peck's room with the candidate, after a desultory conversation on ordinary topics, Mr. Peck suggested that it was about time to take a drink. This being agreed to, and the drinks being had, Mr. Peck said, "Now, young gentleman, what kind of drink do you call that?" He said, "It is a very fine glass of Bourbon." "You are right," quoth Beck. Another general conversation occurred, after which Mr. Peck proposed a repetition of the drinks. Producing a second black bottle, each poured out his liquor and drank it. Mr. Peck asked the same question as before, to which the candidate answered "that it was a splendid article of 'Old Rye.'" Mr. Peck immediately turned to Mr. Gray and said: "Gray, I move he be admitted. A young man who knows the difference between Bourbon and Rye, and knows when he gets it good, is fit to practice law." The motion was agreed to, and the young man's name was placed on the roll of attorneys.

Since this day, attorneys have been admitted after an examination by the Circuit Judge and State's Attorney.

To guard against licensing mere shysters, the rule of admission now is as follows:

1. The candidate must produce a certificate that he has for two years last past been studying law in the office of some properly-qualified attorney.

2. The Supreme Court appoints a committee of three members of the Bar, who examine the class in the several departments of law.

3. This examination is conducted in the presence of the Supreme Court, and of such members of the Bar and others persons as choose to be present.

4. The Supreme Court then decides which of the candidates have passed a satisfactory examination, and orders the issuance to them of the necessary certificate.

Wednesday and Thursday next will probably be mainly devoted to this kind of examination by the Supreme Court at Ottawa, and there will be quite a large number of those who want to attain the right to practice.

LINCOLN PARK.

The programme for the Lincoln Park music this afternoon is as follows:

1. Quickstep....Gungl
2. Overture to "Masaniello"....Auber
3. Potpourri from "Robert le Diable"....Meyerbeer
4. Hubertus Quadrille....Saro
5. "Infelice," aria from "Ernani"....Verdi
Mr. H. Brown.
6. Wedding March from "Midsummer Night's Dream"....Mendelssohn
7. Overture "La Gazza ladra"....Rossini
8. Fantasie from "The Huguenots"....Meyerbeer
9. Waltz—"Approach of Spring"....Schuddt
10. Convent Bells....
11. Enchantress Galop....Strauss
12. Sophia March....Philipp

A New Billiard Hall.

With four tables, will open on this evening at Nos. 52 and 54 Egan avenue, east of Cottage Grove avenue. Several of the most prominent billiard-players of this city will be on hand and give an exhibition of their favorite game. The tables are from the well-known firm of Emanuel Brunswick & Co., which is a sufficient guarantee of their quality. The room will be under the control of Mr. John C. Sheehan, formerly in the bar at Burke's Hotel, and later of Burr & Dorr's billiard hall. Do not forget to call "around the corner." The counter was made by Leslie & Rochelle, corner of Thirtieth street and Shurtleff avenue. Free street car chartered to run all periods to city terminus at Randolph street.

WASHBURN'S SUPPER.

How the Superintendent Came to Sup with a Gambler.

The "Staats Zeitung's" Remarkable Sensation Effectually Demolished.

Whatever real or imaginary evils may exist in our city police force, the fact stands that Chicago newspaper men are more deeply indebted to it for news than is the press of any other American city to its constabulary. Like other similar institutions, its watchful officers make record of current events which occur under their notice, telegraphing from station to station, for the benefit of the press, far into the morning, the latest city intelligence which they have gleaned. Far superior to other police forces, as a news-provider, however, its internal management is in itself a source of news, and that of a kind which the public are particularly fond of reading. One day a personal altercation between the Superintendent and a Commissioner provides a choice morsel for the news-gatherers to live upon for a fortnight; then a gentle being from Bridgeport has his nasal organ ensanguined by a tyrannical truncheon-bearer, which causes a trial for exceeding his duty on the part of an officer; then the fearful intelligence flashes far and near in the city that one of the city's guardians won a dozen high-toned shirts from a professional gambler; while, last of all, a newspaper, whose acquaintance with lawsuits has made it cautious, boldly states that another paper states that somebody else says that Superintendent Washburn did, on a certain occasion, sup and drink wine at Burke's Hotel with George Hankins, a gambler! With a view to find out what truth, if any, lay in the assertion,—which had, in fact, been roundly made at a Police Board meeting a few days since,—a TRIBUNE reporter was yesterday detailed to call on Superintendent Washburn and interview him upon the subject.

Mr. Washburn was in and attending to his duties when our reporter called, but in half an hour expressed his readiness to be interviewed. Without beating round the bush, the reporter plunged in *medias res*, and called Mr. Washburn's attention to the fact that a morning paper had the day previously published the allegation that he had on an occasion, nearly a year since, supped with George Hankins, the gambler, supplementing that crime by permitting champagne which had been purchased with the unholy profits of faro and bunko to glide down his gullet. The Superintendent smiled at the remark, and said that he denied ever having accepted the hospitality of a gambler. Then said the

Reporter—How comes it, then, that Commissioner Wright, on the day that the insinuation was first publicly thrown out with regard to the alleged act, volunteered the statement that the Superintendent's conduct on that occasion was susceptible of an explanation?

Mr. Washburn—Well, when you ask me with regard to the broad charge, I simply and totally deny. Now, if you ask me what I suppose led—

Reporter—Ah, I see; then please inform me what you consider the charge is based upon.

Mr. W.—I can tell you just what I suppose it means, if you wish it.

Reporter—Thank you.

Mr. W.—On Saturday night, the last of November last, Detective Ellis and myself went into Burke's European Hotel, at about 7 o'clock, to get supper. After it was ordered, Ellis turned round and spoke to a gentleman sitting next to our table. I looked round, and recognized a reporter of a morning paper, whom I had met before in my office. He invited us over to his table. I replied that our supper was ordered, when he insisted on our eating it at his table. We moved to his table, and met a gentleman there, whom the reporter introduced as a Mr. ——, I forget the name, a friend of his, and an operator on the Board of Trade. We then had supper. It is possible that Ellis and I may have eaten some of their supper, or that they may have eaten some of ours. They were drinking wine, and, having ordered glasses for us, filled them. When supper was finished, I went to the office to settle, fully expecting to pay for Mr. Ellis' supper and my own. I made an attempt to do so, but either the reporter or his friend insisted on paying, and one of them did so. I do not know which. There had been a general raid on all the gambling-houses of the city organized for the same evening,—the first since my appointment. After leaving Burke's, we "pulled" every known gambling-house in the city, and the implements were taken and destroyed. I was told a few days afterward that the gentleman with whom I had supped, at the invitation of the reporter, was one of the Hankins brothers. Whether it was or was not, I do not know. I do not remember to have met him since. If the man whom the reporter introduced me to was one of the Hankins brothers, and did pay for the supper, then I suppose I have eaten supper at the expense of a gambler. I think this circumstance must be what is meant by the statement that I have accepted the hospitality of gamblers. There are certainly no other instances in which I have received from gamblers the value of one cent, and in this case it was not at the gambler's invitation, but at that of the reporter, that I sat down at table with one.

Reporter—You do not remember the name by which the reporter introduced his sporting friend?

Mr. W.—I cannot call it to mind, but I am positive that it was not Hankins.

Reporter—Did the Hankins brothers suffer in the general gambling raid of that night?

Mr. W.—Yes, their house was among the pulled. They lost all their implements, which were seized and destroyed.

Reporter—How about the charge of drunkenness, mentioned in a morning and an afternoon city paper? Is it a fact that quite recently you were unable to leave Springfield to come to Chicago on account of your being intoxicated?

Mr. W.—I have not been to Springfield since last winter, and I presume it will not be necessary for me to assure you that I do not allow myself to become intoxicated. However, if at any time you think it necessary for me to make such a denial, I will do so in any form you may dictate. I am fully aware that I cannot retain the confidence of the citizens of Chicago if I either knowingly associate with gamblers or allow myself to become intoxicated, and have shaped, and will continue to shape, my conduct accordingly.

After hearing which straightforward conclusion to a straightforward statement, the reporter withdrew, and the Superintendent went quietly about his duties.

THE COUNTY TAXES.

Second Day's Session of the State Board of Equalization.

The Committee of the State Board of Equalization resumed business yesterday morning, the Hon. R. P. Derrickson in the chair.

It was decided to send a circular to the incorporated companies in this city, requesting the officers to attend the meeting of the Committee and submit to an examination. The circular is as follows:

The undersigned, as a committee appointed by the State Board of Equalization to obtain information on which to assess the capital stock of corporations in Cook and other counties, have complied with Sec. 32 of the Revenue law, which requires them to furnish the Town Assessors with a statement. In the absence of these statements it becomes the duty of the State Board to proceed to assess corporations upon the best information they can obtain, and in so showing they have the right to assume that the nominal value of the capital stock is the actual value. This will, in all probability, be the rule adopted by the Board, and, therefore, all corporations interested should make it a point to appear before the Committee and furnish information. Herewith please find a blank which, if filled out and returned, will furnish the required information. Please make return of the blank or appear before the Committee in the Cook County Commissioners' room, at the old Court House, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Saturday and Monday. Yours, etc.,

R. P. DERRICKSON,
D. R. MCMASTERS,
S. H. DEWEY.

Accompanying the circular was a blank form to be filled by the corporations.

The Committee adjourned until 1 p. m. In the afternoon, Mr. Dewey, the third member of the Committee, arrived from Springfield, and was told what had been done. He was glad, and approved of it all.

The Committee adjourned until 9:30 this morning.

"HAY-FEVER."

STERLING, Whiteside Co., Ill., Sept. 4, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I do not know whether any of your editors or employes, or any of your friends, neighbors, or acquaintances, ever had the disease known as "Hay-Fever." If you have, you may know something of the suffering it causes those who have it. Coming on the 15th day of August every year, and remaining until all vegetation dies in the fall, the victim has from six to eight weeks to sneeze, rub his eyes, and suffer untold miseries.

But what I want to say is, that it is a disease that has been known for about 250 years, and is increasing at a rapid rate all over the country. As yet, the medical profession are powerless before it. It is a disgrace to them and their profession that it is so; and, unless a remedy is found for it very soon, the world will have a right to conclude that the *science* of medicine is an unmitigated humbug.

I have doctored everywhere for it, and a change of climate is the only successful remedy I or anybody else has ever met with.

I think it is high time that your learned and scientific Medical Society of Chicago commenced to investigate this matter; and, if they need any light, I can give them the names of scores of Chicago people who are sufferers, besides plenty outside that city, every one of whom would pay largely for a remedy for this most aggravating and torturing of all diseases. Help us, Mr. Editor, to stir up your Medical Society. Yours, truly,

A. A. TERRELL.

Adulteration of Flour.

The *Hour* says the latest novelty in adulteration of food comes from Dublin. At a meeting of the North Dublin Board of Guardians it was ordered that the clerk should write to the Deputy Quartermaster-General to ascertain the name of the contractor who supplied flour for the troops, which flour had recently been analyzed and condemned as unfit for human food. The modus operandi was explained by Capt. Brinkley, one of the guardians. Somewhere in Wales there are quarries of white stone, easy to pulverize. This is brought to Dublin, ground into the consistency of flour, and mixed with the genuine article. It makes beautiful bread to look at, and people do not eat so much of it.

AMUSEMENTS.

DEXTER PARK.

Races at Dexter Park!

Saturday, Sept. 6, at 3 p. m.

Trotting, Mile Heats, 3 in 5, for a Stake of $400.

W. N. Hart enters s. g. Billy, in harness.
J. T. Rawleigh enters b. g. Bay Dan, in harness.
P. Goodman enters b. g. Peter Probity, in harness.
G. B. Coombs enters c. g. Tempest, in harness.
Geo. Morse enters b. g. Pearine, to wagon.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AND NIGHT, the greatest success ever achieved at this Theatre.

Endorsed by the Press and Public.

Bronson Howard's wonderful creation, illustrative of Life in New York and Paris,

LILIAN'S LAST LOVE.

With a magnificent cast and brilliant accessories.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE MODEL STAR THEATRE.

Last two representations by the greatest living actor,

Lawrence Barrett

MATINEE, THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2,

MONEY.

THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,

RICHARD III.

Monday Next—FRANK MAYO.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Brilliant Success of the STAR COMPANY,

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels

In an entire change of programme. Mackin and Wilson, Bobby Newcomb, Ernest Linden, Billy Rice, William Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in New Specialties, New Songs, New Dances, New Acts, and the laughable Burlesque of

DI-VORCED!

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

DIAMONDS!

ONLY A FEW NIGHTS MORE.

Saturday, only Matinee of DIAMONDS. Everybody is pleased with DIAMONDS. The most sparkling Society Comedy yet presented to the public. Our next production, FRENCHWOMEN.

GLOBE THEATRE.

THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2½ O'CLOCK,

ALADDIN!

This evening, at 8 o'clock, ALADDIN. Admission to Matinee, 25 and 50 cents.

MILLINERY.

CHOICE MILLINERY!

We are now prepared to display a large line of

Hats, Feathers, AND FLOWERS, Fall Styles

At Popular Prices.

WEBSTER'S, 241 WEST MADISON-ST.

BUSINESS CARD.

ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Black, Green, and High-Colored Glassware,

Druggists', Wine, Ale, Porter and Soda Bottles, Wax and Self-Sealing Fruit Jars.

WORKS LOCATED AT ALTON, ILL.

Goods equal to the best in the market, and perfectly packed. Price lists and circulars furnished, on application, to the wholesale trade. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Special attention given to private moulds. We refer, by permission, to Alton National Bank, Alton, Ill.; First National Bank, Alton, Ill.; Vanstone, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago; Boatmen's Savings Institution, St. Louis, Mo.; State Savings Association, St. Louis, Mo.; John E. Hayner & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.

WM. ELIOT SMITH, Pres. C. A. CALDWELL, Treas.
EDWARD LEWIS, Sec. ALMON WOODS, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Foundations of a Building FOR THE "Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary."

CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1873.

Proposals are invited for constructing the foundations for a building to be erected as prescribed by an Act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, approved May 7, 1873, and entitled "An Act making an appropriation in aid of the erection and for the completion of a building for the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; said building to be erected on the northwest corner of Adams and Peoria-sts., in the city of Chicago."

Full plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of Edward Burling, Architect, corner of Clark and Lake-sts., Chicago, where may also be had copies of the above Act of the Legislature.

Proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Foundations of Building for the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary," and addressed to

E. W. BLATCHFORD,
Pres't of Board of Trustees, Chicago, Ill.

The proposals will be opened at the Infirmary, No. 137 North Morgan-st., in the presence of the Trustees and bidders, commencing at 10 a. m. on Monday, the 6th day of October, 1873.

PENS.

HARRISON, BRADFORD & CO.'S STEEL PENS.

Special attention called to the well-known numbers,

505—75—28—20 & 22.

Factory, Mt. Vernon; Office, 75 John-st., N. Y.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,

Providence, R. I., Builder of the

HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE

With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

EDUCATIONAL.

West Chicago Ladies' Seminary

15 and 17 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.,

Between Randolph and Washington.

Fall Term (eleventh year) begins September 8. Full course of study; able teachers in all departments. For information concerning either the boarding or day department, apply for circulars or call at the Seminary.

C. A. GREGG, Principal.

RACINE COLLEGE.

Racine College includes three Schools:

1. A COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, with full Collegiate Course.
2. A SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, to be begun this Autumn.
3. A GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The three Schools begin Sept. 10. For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, Racine, Wis.

Catalogues can be obtained at the Merchants' National Bank.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Institution for the Education of Feeble-Minded Children,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

The next term will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873. Pupils from Illinois receive board and tuition free. Pupils are expected to be brought to the Institution promptly on time, but not before that time. We have no accommodations for friends of pupils at the Institution, but there are good hotels in town. Street Railroad runs from the Junction Depot to the Public Square, and from the Public Square to the Institution.

C. T. WILBUR, M. D., Superintendent.

MISSES GRANT'S SCHOOL,

130 North Dearborn-st.

Fall Term commences September 17.
For admission address as above.

Family and Day School,

NEW YORK CITY.

MISS BRACKETT and MISS ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one, Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 117 East Thirty-sixth-st. Girls fitted for any College. Refer to Rev. Robert Collyer, Chicago.

SOUTH SIDE SEMINARY

MRS. H. SIMONS, successor to Miss Mott, 460 Michigan-av. English, French, and German Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children.

Term commences Tuesday, Sept. 9.

S. G. SANGER'S

English and Classical School

FOR BOYS

Will reopen Monday, Sept. 8. For circulars address Mr. SANGER at his residence, 1379 Indiana-av.

PALMER'S ACADEMY

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,

758 MICHIGAN-AV.

Pupils can enter at any time.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., CHICAGO. This elegant new building will open for the reception of pupils on Monday, Sept. 1. For circulars apply to the Directress.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will open her Boarding and Day School for BOYS, at No. 106 WEST FORTY-SECOND-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, New York, Sept. 15. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. School hours from 9:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. Applications may be made as above.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL

Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. L. Goodell; Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.; J. McGinnis, Jr., N. Y.; T. Ireland, I. B. Society, Cincinnati.

MISS BURGESS'

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, for Young Ladies and Children, No. 108 West Forty-seventh-st., New York, reopens September 24, 1873. References—Prof. B. F. Barker, New York; Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Green, D. D., Bishop of Mississippi; Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, Fair Haven, Conn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,

Freehold, New Jersey; a boarding school for boys; send for catalogue to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ADAMS' ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS. HON. Charles Francis Adams, LL. D., Chairman of the Board of Managers. William R. Dimmock, LL. D., late Professor of Greek in Williams College, Master. A thorough classical and mathematical school, with careful supervision of the pupils. For circulars, with full particulars, address the Master.

A LITTLE BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL, NO. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn. For references and circular, please address MRS. M. L. READ.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y. Reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Charges moderate. Address REV. JAMES GILMORE.

BISHOPTHORPE—A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, near Bethlehem, Penn. Fall session will open on Sept. 17, 1873. For circulars address Miss F. J. WALSH, Principal, Bethlehem, Penn.

CROTON INSTITUTE, CROTON ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—Fall term will commence Sept. 18. For circular, &c., address Miss F. A. SEDGWICK.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A BOARDING school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term commences ninth month 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET AGOING AT YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—A BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies. Twenty-third year commences Sept. 8. Address O. P. POND, Principal, Fair Haven, Conn.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—OUR AIM IS PArental care and thorough preparation for business or college. Reference to actual patrons. Address at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING seminary for both sexes. Twentieth year begins Aug. 28. Fifteen teachers; to prepare for college, for business, or for life. $194 per year. Address, for catalogues, JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873. A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

LAKESIDE SEMINARY—A BOARDING SCHOOL for girls and young boys, at Oconomowoc, Wis. For circulars, address MISS GRACE P. JONES, Principal.

MME. O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, reopens September 24. Applications may be made as above.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies. The fall term of Mrs. BRYAN'S school opens Sept. 17, 1873.
BATAVIA, N. Y., June 22, 1873.

MODEL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES; ALSO Kindergarten, Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J. Boarders, 12. Physical and mental culture. Teaching by lecture and object, leading pupils to think and reason. Needlework, culinary art, etc. L. B. COLEMAN, Principal.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J., one hour from New York by the Morris & Essex Railroad; spacious drill-room, armory, and equipments; classical course, also French, German, and Drawing; reopens Sept. 16. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal. Terms, $500 per annum, and no extras.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—SIX COLleges, and over seventy Professors and instructors. Fall term opens Sept. 17. For particulars, address President FOWLER, Evanston, Ill.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PEEKSKILL, N. Y. $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10. Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Associate Principals.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nyack-on-the-Hudson.—The fall term of this institute, delightfully situated on the Hudson River, near New York, will commence Sept. 24. For catalogue and circular, with full particulars, address REV. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

RARE ADVANTAGES FOR BOYS, AT RURAL HOME, a small Family School, and good, quiet, healthful home. The next school year begins Sept. 3, 1873. For circulars address Rev. J. M. Bachelder, A. M., Pownal, Vt.

RIVERSIDE SEMINARY, ROCHESTER, N. Y., for misses and young ladies, reopens Sept. 8. For admission or circular, address the Principal, MRS. SARAH L. NOTT.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE—TWENTY-fourth year begins Sept. 15, 1873. Boys thoroughly fitted for College, Scientific School, or Business. Christian manhood developed by kindness and faithful discipline. Location seldom equaled for health, beauty, and accessibility. For catalogues, with full details and references, address W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Capt. W. A. FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

SAYBROOK SEMINARY, A BOARDING AND day school for young ladies and children, Saybrook, Conn. Will open Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1873. For circulars and references, address the Principal, MISS ALICE L. WARNER.

TALLMANN SEMINARY, PATERSON, N. J.—Boarding and day-school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 18. Circulars may be obtained at Cooke & Beggs, 14 Cortlandt-st., and at A. L. Shipman & Sons, 25 Chambers-st. Address Mrs. GEORGE C. TALLMAN, Jr., Principal, York-av., near Broadway.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, Del., offers thorough instruction in a liberal course of study, under home-like influences, at reasonable expense. Session begins Sept. 10. REV. JOHN WILSON, A. M., President.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils,

CORNS!

25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

RUBBER COATED IRON TUBE.

PASCAL IRON WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA. — TASKER IRON WORKS, NEW CASTLE, DEL.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,

VULCANIZED

RUBBER-COATED IRON TUBE.

WORKS AND OFFICE, Fifth & Tasker-sts., Phila. Office 29 Pemberton Square, BOSTON, MASS.
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE, No. 15 Gold-st., New York. Warehouse and Office, TITUSVILLE, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, June, 1873.

We desire to call the special attention of the public to VULCANIZED RUBBER-COATED IRON TUBE. Also, all the various Fittings required in connection with same, under FINLEY'S Patent, which we have been testing with entire success for the past two years, and are now ready to place on the market, thoroughly satisfied that wherever it may be introduced for the passage of natural waters, either hot or cold, its merits will be acknowledged over either Galvanized Iron or Lead Tubes, which are now extensively used for such purpose, and to which, in many localities, decided prejudice exists. The absolute indestructibility of Vulcanized Rubber—also its purity for the purpose to which we adapt it, is so well known that comment is unnecessary.

We append a letter from the celebrated Chemists, BOOTH & GARRETT, who have been kind enough to test the article for us.

The price will be the same as for galvanized iron tube and fittings, subject to the most liberal trade discounts.

We are also prepared to supply "tongs" designed especially for this article, so that it can be screwed up to its place without injuring the coating.

Asking your orders, Respectfully,

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

JAMES C. BOOTH. THOMAS H. GARRETT.

BOOTH & GARRETT,

Laboratory for Practical and Analytical Chemistry, 919 and 921 Chant-st., Rear of St. Stephen's Church, Tenth-st., below Market. Established in 1836.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1873.

Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Co., Philadelphia.

DEAR SIRS: We have made a careful examination of your rubber-coated iron pipe, in order to determine its resistance to heat and cold, to steam, natural waters, and have even extended our researches to acids, alkali, and burning gas. We may mention that the coating is a similar compound to that constituting gums for holding artificial teeth, except that yours contains no mercury.

It will bear a high degree of heat, over 300° Fahrenheit, as might be inferred from its having been prepared at above 300°. It was not affected by boiling for several hours in Schuylkill water. City gas passed through it for about three days appeared to have no effect on it.

The rubber coating resisted firmly carbonic acid water, moderately dilute sulphuric and muriatic acids, and caustic potash solution. Solutions of neutral salts have no action on it.

Since the rubber coating exhibited such firm resistance to acid, alkali, salt, and heat, it is clear that it will offer a still stronger resistance to all natural waters, in which some of the above ingredients are found in a less exaggerated, i. e. in a more dilute state.

In fine, we congratulate you for finding a coating for iron tubes, and articles of iron generally, which is so unusually resistant to any of the usual agents of the chemist, and to those ordinary agents which do affect iron coated with other materials, in a greater or less degree. Respectfully yours,

BOOTH & GARRETT.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Canada..Saturday, Aug. 30. | Greece..Saturday, Sept. 20.
Spain...Saturday, Sept. 6. | Egypt...Saturday, Sept. 27.
Italy...Saturday, Sept. 13.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE....Aug. 23
GLAMORGAN....Sept. 13

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP CO.

Notice is hereby given that from this date the steamers of this Line will sail from Pier No. 38, N. R. foot of North Moore-st.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. as follows:

ALABAMA....Saturday, Aug. 23.
PENNSYLVANIA....Wednesday, Sept. 3.
VIRGINIA....Wednesday, Sept. 17.
GEORGIA....Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents, Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ALLAN LINE

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

22 FULL-POWERED FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS.

Liverpool, Londonderry, and Glasgow. Tri-weekly to and from Quebec (Portland in winter). Also, fortnightly to and from Baltimore, calling at Queenstown, Halifax, and Norfolk.

For passage, freight, or any information, apply to

ALLAN & CO., Agents,
72 & 74 LaSalle-st.

IRON-WORKS.

L. WORTHINGTON, Pres't. WM. H. SAYRE, Sec'y. ARTHUR G. MOORE, Sup't.

THE CINCINNATI RAILWAY IRON WORKS,

Office, No. 493 East Front-st.,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE RAILWAY IRON,

Solid I Beams,

Channel Plate, T, Angle, and heavy Iron generally for Bridges and Fire-Proof Buildings.

Address ARTHUR G. MOORE, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE.

There will be a special meeting of the members of the Third Unitarian Church and Society of Chicago, at the Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin-sts., Thursday evening, Sept. 11, 1873, at 8 o'clock, to take action relative to calling a Pastor. By order of Trustees.

J. S. CONGER, Secretary.

Asthma and Bronchitis effectually relieved by the use of Datura Tatula, for "in a most fearful attack of asthma, Lord Dunsany had scarcely smoked the Datura Tatula for more than a minute or so, when the symptoms abated, and in ten minutes more he was relieved wonderfully. He told me he had used it for years with the most perfect success. Certainly the inhalation had the most magical effect I ever witnessed."—Dr. J. McVeagh. "I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—Genl. Alexander. Sold as tobacco, in tins, as cigars and cigarettes in boxes, and as pastilles for inhalation in boxes; by Savory & Moore, 143 New Bond street, London; and all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers throughout the States and Canada.

McLAIN'S CANDIED CASTOR OIL. [Trade Mark.] SYRUP OF THE CASTOR BEAN; a perfect substitute for Castor Oil. Specially adapted for children. Price 25 cents per bottle. McLain's Vermifuge Bonbons are delicious and effective Worm Candies. Children love them. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago, Sole Agents. Also, for HOFFMANN'S HOP PILLS FOR AGUE. SURE CURE.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

MUSIC BOOKS.

THE BEST MUSIC BOOKS

For High and for Grammar Schools.

The Hour of Singing!

By L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden.

Price, $1.00.

This HIGH SCHOOL SINGING BOOK is admirably fitted for its work, containing a good elementary course and a large quantity of the best vocal music, well arranged in two, three, and four parts. Has been received with the greatest favor by practical teachers.

Just Ready. THE TRIO, a collection of three-part songs, arranged especially for High Schools and Seminaries. An excellent companion or successor to the HOUR OF SINGING.

CHEERFUL VOICES!

Price, 50 Cents. By L. O. Emerson.

The new, sprightly, and very musical COMMON SCHOOL SONG BOOK is by a gentleman who "hits the mark every time," and never fails in satisfying the musical taste of the people. Of his previous School Song Books, about 200,000 have been sold.

All school-teachers are invited to give this new and popular book a trial.

Any book published by Ditson & Co. will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of Retail Price.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

Chas. H. Ditson & Co.,
711 Broadway, New York.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:25 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	* 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:35 p. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:25 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:00 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 98 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	† 9:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:35 p. m.	1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 9:35 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

TRIBUNE.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
...$2.00 | Sunday.........$2.50
...6.00 | Weekly.........2.00
...at the same rate.
...delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post ...dress in full, including State and County.
...mittances may be made either by draft, express, Post ...ffice order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. Matinee, "Money." Evening, "Richard III."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison, between Dearborn and State. "Diamonds." Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Aladdin." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Lillian's Last Love." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INSTEAD OF BITTER, USE SWEET QUININE

MOTHERS, DURING YOUR CHILD'S SECOND summer, you will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup an invaluable friend.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, September 6, 1873.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The pressure upon our columns on Sunday morning is so great that we are compelled to request advertisers to send in their advertisements for that issue at as early an hour as possible, in order that they may with certainty secure the proper classification.

The Pope is once more announced to be ill.

Henry D. Cooke, Governor of the District of Columbia, has not resigned his position as rumored, but states that it is his intention to do so in a short time.

So stern was the repression by the French Government of any attempt to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic, that American citizens in Paris were not even permitted to make a complimentary display of the United States flag on that day.

The corporations of Cook County have been informed by a circular from the Committee of the State Board of Equalization that they will be assessed upon the rule that the nominal is the actual value of their stock. It devolves upon them, if this hypothesis is incorrect, to convince the Committee of that fact.

Defaulting Collector Harper, of Springfield, is said to be in Canada, and to be in communication with his friends in this State. The curious statement is made that in the presence of a friend and one of his clerks he prepared a written confession of his crime eight days ago, all knowledge of which was kept by them from the public for nearly a week.

Charlestown, Ind., was visited a little after midnight of Thursday by a band of horsemen, who posted notices through the town, warning half a dozen residents by name—one of them being a woman—to leave the State within fifteen days, or take the consequences. No direct charge is made against these posted persons, but they seem to have been concerned in some demonstrations against the property of their neighbors.

No reason is given for President Salmeron's resignation announced to-day, but it undoubtedly resulted from the action of the Cortes concerning military execution. It was proposed that that body should permit sentences of death in the army to be executed without reference to it for approval. The telegraph stated yesterday that the passage of this motion would overturn the existing Cabinet, and, as the effect has followed, the cause may be easily inferred.

New York City finances are in a bad plight. Its revenue last year was $32,500,000; the expenditures, $52,390,000, the two showing a magnificent reproduction of the conditions which Micawber warned David Copperfield would always result in "misery." To make the matter worse, the city bookkeeping is so intricate that none but experts can comprehend it, and the newspapers of New York are charging all sorts of iniquities upon Comptroller Green, who does not seem to-day to be half so "popular" as Boss Tweed or Dick Connolly.

One of the largest farmers' meetings ever held in Iowa was that which met at Washington yesterday. Sixty Granges took part in the procession, robed in the regalia of their Order, and there were about 10,000 farmers on the ground. They were addressed by Dudley W. Adams, Master of the National Grange, and Miss Garrettson, a farmer's daughter, who is declared to have made the better speech of the two. Mr. Adams reiterated his advice to the farmers not to forget that in becoming members of the Patrons of Husbandry they had not ceased to be citizens, and urged them to attend to their political duties with greater fidelity than ever before.

Iceland has got warmed up at last by a sort of farmers' movement, and an intense political agitation has commenced having for its object the overthrow of the oppressions of Danish monopoly and the complete separation of that island from Denmark. A great public meeting was held on the 26th of June, at which it was resolved to use every effort to put an end to the Danish rule in Iceland, and to obtain from Denmark a free Constitution which should give them a Government of their own, the only bond left being that of a common sovereign. If this is yielded, it is stated that the Icelanders will then break away from Denmark altogether and ally themselves to Norway.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, and breadstuffs were stronger. Mess pork was in fair demand and a shade firmer, at $15.95 cash, and $15.00@15.25 seller October. Lard was quiet and steady at 7½c per lb for winter, and 7@7⅛c for summer rendered. Meats were dull and steady at 7⅜@8c for shoulders, 8⅜@9c for short ribs, 9@9⅛c for short clear, and 9½@11½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were active and 1c lower, closing at 93½@94c per gallon. Lake freights were active and steady at 5½c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was in better demand and firm. Wheat was active and advanced 2@2½c, closing tame at $1.19 cash, $1.15⅜ seller the month, and $1.14½ seller October. Corn was active, and 1c higher, closing at 42¼c cash, and 43⅜c seller October. Oats were moderately active, and ⅛@⅜c higher, closing at 28⅛c cash, and 29⅛c seller October. Barley was dull and 7@10c lower, closing at $1.18 for No. 2, and 82½c for No. 3. The hog market was fairly active, but easier, closing weak at $4.25@4.75—a reduction of 5@10c. Cattle were without decided change, a fair amount of sales being accomplished at $1.75@6.10. Sheep were in light supply, and were firm at $3.00@4.50.

THE HOME MARKET AGAIN.

The New York *Times* is troubled lest the farmers do themselves great practical injury by carrying the war against monopoly too far. It insists that the sole difficulty in the West "arises from a surplus of agricultural products, which cannot be got to market so that it can be sold at a fairly remunerative price to the producer." This slight trouble, it argues, can be satisfactorily arranged, and the farmers must have confidence in Congress and the Government to bring about a remedy for this grievance. A Congress that voted itself $2,000,000 extra back-pay, and as much more extra forward-pay, ought to inspire the farmers with confidence that their grievance will receive a proper remedy when Congress has time to attend to it. But the fact is, the grievance mentioned by the New York *Times* is not the only one which afflicts the people of the West and of all parts of the country. The man who produces corn must sell that portion which is in excess of what he needs for his own consumption. For all things needed by him for his family and for his farm not produced by himself, he must depend on the purchasing value of his surplus corn or wheat. If the price of corn in Chicago be 30 cents per bushel, and the railroad charges him 20 cents per bushel to move his corn to Chicago when 10 cents would be a fair compensation, the railroad robs him of precisely one-third of all he has to sell, and leaves him but 10 cents per bushel for his entire crop, which for convenience's sake we will put down at 1,000 bushels. Taking his $100, which is all that is left him after robbery No. 1, he proceeds to invest it in woolen and cotton cloths for himself and family. On these articles he finds he must pay an average tax of 50 per cent to protect some "infants" who by law are secured in a profit of 10 or more per cent on their business. He is therefore compelled to pay $34 bounty to the cotton and woolen manufacturers, and receives at last $66 worth of cotton and woolen cloth for the 1,000 bushels of corn which he had to sell. It nets him six and two-thirds cents per bushel. Instead of receiving $200 in cloth for his corn after paying all reasonable expenses for transportation, he is by the railroad and the tariff robbed of $134, and compelled to take $66. The railroad, while it confiscates one-third of his crop unjustly, furnishes him at least with the means of getting the rest to market; but the other confiscation for the benefit of the manufacturer is pure spoliation, without a shadow of excuse or pretense of benefit. This is the case of every producer in the West, and is the case of every producer in all parts of the United States, and when the New York *Times* intimates that the farmers may injure themselves by demanding the repeal of this tariff monopoly, it is merely seeking to direct attention from an evil which, taking the whole country and all classes, is more oppressive even than that of the railroad monopoly.

The same paper endeavors to ward off the protective taxation by repeating the old threadbare story of the home market, and it tells the farmers that they can get over the trouble as follows:

> These States are Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. Of their entire population having any occupation 54 per cent is engaged in agriculture, and they produced, in 1870, 122,957,724 bushels of wheat and 306,429,885 bushels of corn, the total yield of the United States being 287,745,626 bushels of wheat and 760,944,549 bushels of corn. These figures are too suggestive to need extended comment. As we have before suggested, the real way to remove the troubles of the West is to diversify its industry; to create a home market for its cereals by building up its manufactures. There can be no adequate foreign demand for the surplus production of wheat and corn by the West, if it goes on increasing as it has done for the last twenty years. Instead of devoting exclusive attention to cheap transportation, which is comparatively a delusion, let the farmers endeavor to attract capital to build up manufactures and a home market.

We have repeatedly shown that if all the operatives now employed in the United States in the manufacture of cotton, woolen, and iron were removed to Illinois, they would not consume the surplus breadstuffs of ten out of the 102 counties in this State, and would not eat any more in this State than they are now supposed to do. Their presence here would not increase the price of wheat or corn at the place of growth. While corn is selling in Illinois, at the place of growth, for 20 cents a bushel, it may be selling in the manufacturing districts of New England at 70 cents a bushel; but the difference is the cost of transportation and intermediate profits. If those same purchasers were living in Illinois, they would pay only 20 cents a bushe for their corn. Wherein, therefore, would the home market be any better than before? The people of the West are not insensible to the value of manufactures. Manufactures are rapidly increasing in all parts of the West. They grow wherever and as fast as they are needed. They are not dependent on protection for success, and it would be of great and direct benefit to them if every protective duty was abolished, and every other duty reduced to a revenue standard. They are not afraid of European competition. If the farmers were relieved of extortionate railroad charges, and the even greater oppression of tariff bounties, then the producer of 1,000 bushels of corn would have $200 to expend for manufactures where he now has but $66, and Western manufacturers, with the increased means of their neighbors and customers, would have an increased demand for their fabrics. That is the home market for which the West is moving: a removal of the monopolies which take two-thirds of the exchangeable value of the products of the soil without compensation. A population of 2,000,000 of farmers, each man restored to the possession of the two-thirds of his crops now arbitrarily taken from him, and consequently with two-thirds more money with which to buy such manufactures as he may need, is just the population in which manufactures will flourish, and that, too, without reducing the production of grain one bushel, and without arresting the constant increase of the area of land under cultivation.

Gen. Spinner has expressed the opinion that the Congressmen who have covered their back-pay into the Treasury, or their heirs-at-law, have a good action against the Government for its recovery at any time. Mr. Taylor, the First Comptroller of the Treasury, on the other hand, believes that it is within the functions of the United States Government to receive a gift, if the return of the back-pay can be regarded in this light, and that the money thus covered into the Treasury can be finally disposed of as an unexpended appropriation, and thus placed beyond the reach of those who have donated it or of their representatives. It is now in order for Gen. Spinner to write a letter to sustain his position, if he desires to keep up his reputation as the "complete letter-writer." We apprehend, however, that the task will be fully as difficult as to prove that the debtor-class of this country is larger than the creditor-class, which is the last proposition in political science which he has undertaken to demonstrate. Is there to be nothing in this Government of ours beyond the reach of Congressmen? First we were told that there was no way for Congressmen to give back what they were not entitled to morally, and now Gen. Spinner would have us believe that those who have given back their grab can take it again whenever they feel so disposed. Perhaps some back-slider had better try it on first, to see where he will come out.

ANTI-MONOPOLY IN CALIFORNIA.

The Republican and the Democratic parties have both sustained a signal defeat in the State of California. Not only has San Francisco repudiated both these parties, but the whole State has done so. In vain did the Republican party exhort the faithful; in vain were the people informed that the Republican party had put down the Rebellion, reconstructed the Rebel States, had paid off several hundred millions of the public debt, had emancipated four millions of people, had made suffrage universal, and had re-elected Grant; that, having done all these things, it was entirely competent to deal with all new issues. In vain did the office-holders parade the ghostly remains of the Democratic party as a warning of what would follow the defeat of the Republican party. The people went to the polls in the cities and in the rural districts, from the workshops, the farms, and the mines, and deliberately defeated the Republican party. The Democratic leaders in every precinct presented their candidates. They were hopeful of victory. They had faith in the allegiance of their followers. They told over the history of the party of Jackson and Jefferson; they referred to the historical purity of the Democratic fathers; they claimed that the restoration of their party to power was essential to the salvation of the country, but in vain. Party chains were broken; the lash of the party whip was disregarded, and Republicans and Democrats abandoned all other organizations and enrolled as a new party, and left the old ones to defeat. The Government of the State has been revolutionized. The railroad despotism which has ruled California so long, and which has selected all the Senators and the Representatives in Congress from that State, has been overthrown. Both political parties have been manipulated by the railroad dynasty for years, and had proven so corrupt that there was no choice between them. The only means of deliverance was to form a new party in opposition to both, and to appeal to the popular intelligence and honesty. The appeal was successful, and California is at last redeemed from the thraldom which has made her producers the slaves of monopoly.

It would be unjust not to give full credit to the patriotism and energy of Gov. Booth, of California. This gentleman, who was elected Governor on the Republican ticket, has peremptorily refused to be controlled by the Railroad Monopoly. He made a public declaration of war on that monopoly, and has been, of course, proscribed as an unsafe man by his own party. He succeeded in arousing public attention to the corruption of the two old parties, and thus started the opposition which has been so successful. It is not likely that the people, with a Legislature of their own selection, will forget the courage and patriotism of the faithful Governor.

THE UNION PACIFIC SUIT.

The statement has recently been made in Washington that the Government suit brought against the Union Pacific Railroad and others, by the direction of Congress, will be withdrawn, or at least postponed, to await further legislation on the subject. We cannot conceive what better facilities can be required for its prosecution than those afforded in the Wilson bill. It defined the character of the suit in equity; it authorized the employment of the necessary counsel; it provided means for bringing the suits in any of the United States courts; it stipulated that judgments obtained under the prosecution might be transferred to any place in the United States; it stated the object of the suit, and it indicated in general terms the parties who were to be made defendants. Under this Congressional authorization, the Government engaged counsel, and a bill was filed in the United States Circuit Court at Hartford, Conn. This bill was necessarily voluminous, and the list of defendants is long enough to cover several printed pages. It includes the Union Pacific Company, the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company, the Telegraph Company, the Credit Mobilier of America, still other corporations, the estates of Oakes Ames and James Brooks, and all those individuals and firms which are suspected of having been benefited by the fraudulent contracts and stock dividends with which the construction of the Union Pacific was loaded down. The bill thus filed has brought out about 100 demurrers, and it is said that nearly 200 subpœnas have been issued and returned. Most of the defendants, numbering about 180, have employed separate counsel, and have adopted separate lines of defense. At the very best, the suit must be long and tedious, and there is no doubt that it will be fiercely contested. The case was set for the middle of this month, and it ought to be commenced without any loss of time. The Government counsel have had both ample time and facilities for preparing their case, and it should be vigorously prosecuted to accord with the demands of justice on both sides. It is not fair to the Union Pacific stockholders, nor to the defendants in the suit, nor to the interests of the Government, that it should be postponed. If it is the purpose of the Government to prosecute the suit honestly and vigorously, it should go on with the work; if not, it will be the duty of the next Congress to ascertain why, and to provide counsel who will undertake to push it. It is not well to postpone this suit until the interest the people have in it shall subside.

The circumstance that the Union Pacific Company is made a party-defendant to this suit has created the erroneous impression that the suit is calculated to recover something from this Company and damage the road. The fact is that the suit is brought for the direct benefit of the road, as it is only by increasing the value of the Union Pacific stocks and bonds that the Government can derive any benefit from it. If the Union Pacific Road were possessed of the means out of which it has been defrauded by the Credit Mobilier, the Oakes Ames contract, and the other rings which have drained its resources, it would now be in a condition to pay the interest on the Government bonds. It is the purpose of the Government suit to recover for the Union Pacific the money and bonds out of which it has been defrauded, including the profits enjoyed from fraudulent contracts, money and bonds given away to secure legislation, money for stock and bonds which were issued and never paid for. If the alleged frauds can be proved, there is a good claim in equity for a recovery of the money involved, and a successful issue of the suit would increase the value of Union Pacific stock and bonds, secure the loan advanced by the Government, and, best of all, break up the Credit Mobilier system of building railroads. It is for the interest of the people, as tax-payers, for the good of the public service, and for the improvement of public morals, that the suit should be vigorously prosecuted. In the absence of any better reason than has yet been given, a postponement of the suit by the Government must be regarded as an evidence of bad faith.

THE STURGEON BAY CANAL.

A day or two since, we referred to the Portage Lake Canal, connecting Houghton direct with the west shore of Lake Superior, and pointed out some of the advantages which must result from its completion. Another important lake improvement now begins to attract public notice as it approaches completion,—the Sturgeon Bay Canal, which will connect Green Bay direct with Lake Michigan, *via* Sturgeon Bay. The canal in question runs from the head of Sturgeon Bay across the Green Bay peninsula, through Door County, to Lake Michigan, a distance of only a mile and a quarter, through a perfectly level strip of land, devoid of rock or any other serious obstacle in the way of cutting. The advantages of this canal are apparent at a glance. It brings Green Bay and the Menominee region into more direct communication with Chicago and Milwaukee, and it saves about 100 miles of navigation around the peninsula, at the head of which is Death's Door, the very name of which is significant of the dangers which lie in wait for mariners. It is expected that the canal will be finished in about a year, as there are no serious obstacles to interfere with the work, and the distance is very short. A large force of men is already at work on both ends of the canal, the dimensions of which are about as follows: The length of the canal is 5,300 feet, and its width 100 feet, which will be found too narrow, if there should be anything like the trade which is expected will follow its completion. At the lake-shore end there are to be two piers extending out into the lake 1,200 feet, 1,000 feet apart on the shore, and running out in angles, until they are but 250 feet apart, thus giving a commodious outside harbor, which will be effectually protected by the piers, which are to be constructed in a similar manner to those forming the outlet of the Portage Lake Canal. Sturgeon Bay itself is a fine land-locked harbor, eight miles long by from half a mile to two miles broad, so that the harborage at either end of the canal is of the very best description.

The recent discoveries of enormous deposits of iron ore on the Wisconsin side of the Menominee River, together with the ranges of ore on the Michigan side, and the advantages for making charcoal iron in the Sturgeon Bay region, will be of positive value to Chicago, and this fact has already been recognized by Chicago capitalists, who have recently been through that region, and have estimated that this charcoal iron can be laid down in Chicago for $7 per ton less than the Pittsburgh hard-coal iron, which is worth $20 per ton less,—the difference in price being due to the fact that charcoal iron is required for the Bessemer-steel process.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN RAILROADS.

The publication of the railroad statistics of Great Britain, recently issued by the British Board of Trade, has afforded an opportunity for a comparison between the railroad system of the United Kingdom and that of the United States, so far as the statistics of the latter have been collected. The total mileage of railroads in England, Ireland, and Scotland was 15,814 miles at the end of 1872, while Poor reports the number of miles of railroad in operation in the United States at the same time to have been 67,104. It must be remembered, in order to properly appreciate this difference, that the ground actually covered by the English railroads is not larger than that contained in two of our Western States. The increase of railroad mileage in Great Britain in 1872 was only 438 miles, while the increase in the railroads of the United States during the same time was 6,427 miles. Within the past twenty years the railroad mileage of this country has quadrupled, while that of Great Britain has only doubled. The most astounding difference between the railroad system of the two countries is to be found in the comparative cost. Poor gives the total cost of the railroads in this country at $3,159,423,057, which consists of $1,647,844,113 of capital stock, and $1,511,578,944 of various forms of indebtedness. The paid-up capital of British railroads is $2,845,000,000, consisting of $2,085,000,000 in stock and $760,000,000 in mortgages. This shows that the railroads of Great Britain are on a much sounder financial basis than American railroads. In the first place, all the capital is actually paid up in cash, while a large proportion of the nominal railroad capital of this country is fictitious. In the next place, the loans and debentures carried by the British railroads amount to only about one-fifth of their entire capital, while the debts of the American railroads amount to nearly one-half of all the nominal capital, both real and fictitious. The cost per mile of British and American railroads would appear to be greatly in favor of American railroad-builders. The average cost of British railroads is $179,920 per mile, while, according to Poor, the average cost of American railroads is $55,116 per mile. From this it might be inferred that there had been greater Credit Mobiliers in England than here. The difference in cost, however, is not to be accounted for in this way. England was already densely populated when railroads were first built. The new fire-horse encountered the same opposition from among the people there as it did in all old communities fixed in their habits and fearful of innovations. The consequence was that it was extremely difficult and always expensive to secure the right of way. Right of way in this country has always been easily obtained, and has rarely figured to any extent in the cost of the railroads. On the contrary, premiums have usually been offered to have the road located in such direction as to run through certain towns and sections. In England, the cost of the right of way has always been one of the most important items in the expense of railroad-building. In addition to this, the expense attending the securing of charters has always been large, not in the way of bribing members of Parliament, but because of the exceeding circumspection with which the British Parliament views all applications for charters. It requires a long time, great formality, and the most thorough guarantees to secure a railroad charter in Great Britain. In addition to these legitimate expenses unknown in this country, the cost of British railroads represents better work in every respect and much more liberal accoutrements. The rolling stock, station-houses, side-tracks, switches, etc., must represent a cost per mile almost double the cost for the same material in this country. All the railroads in Great Britain are crowded with business, and must have the most extensive and permanent facilities for doing it. This is partially attested by the circumstance that, though the mileage of British railroads was only 15,814 miles and that of American railroads was 67,104, the British railroads earned $7.70 per hundred of population and American railroads only $11.56. If the American railroads did the same business as the English railroads, they ought to earn four times as much. The earnings per mile were $7,500 in this country and $16,216 in Great Britain. The number of passengers carried by the British railroads in 1872 were 422,875,000 in addition to 270,000 who traveled on season tickets. The number of miles traveled there during 1872 were 93,000,000 by passenger trains and 95,000,000 by freight trains, or nearly 190,000,000 in all. Our railroad statistics do not afford a comparison in this respect, but it is obvious that the service performed by the British railroads is such as to require facilities and material of double the value per mile of railroads in America. The gross earnings of the British railroads for 1872 amounted to $256,440,000; those of American railroads for the same time were $473,241,055. Of the English earnings, two-fifths were on passenger, and three-fifths on freight, business; of the American earnings, about one-fourth was on passenger, and about three-fourths on freight, business. The operating expenses in Great Britain were 49 per cent on the gross earnings, which was an increase of 2 per cent over the former year. The proportion of operating expenses in this country was 65 per cent of the gross receipts, which shows a difference of 16 per cent of the gross earnings in favor of the British railways saved in the management of the roads.

The testimony of the railroad freight-agents is to the effect that the tariff prepared by the Railroad Commissioners of this State is lower than the existing tariff for the shorter distances and higher for the longer distances. This is in direct contravention of the established policy of railroad management. The present tariffs on the Illinois railroads conform to the *pro rata* feature of the new law, but, in doing so, they have made the rates equalize the earnings by graduating the scale of rates as much as possible in favor of the longer distances, without actually making them the same as or less than the rate for shorter distances. If the railroads are forced to reduce their present rates for all distances less than 155 miles to comply with the Railroad Commissioners' tariff, they will probably be compelled to increase their rates on distances over 155 miles up to the maximum allowed by the Railroad Commissioners for these longer distances. The results of this policy would inevitably be a loss of business to the roads from the more distant stations, a diversion of trade from the Chicago market, and a special hardship on those who have no nearer market than Chicago, and are yet compelled to pay rates which eat up the value of their grain at the shipping-point. The Railroad Commissioners have evidently made up their tariff without any reference to the competing markets outside the State, such as St. Louis, Toledo, and Milwaukee; in utter disregard of the people who are furtherest removed from market, and in defiance of the natural laws of competition. It may be that the present tariffs of the Illinois railroads are still excessive, but the fact that the tariff prepared by the Commissioners differs from the existing tariffs by decreasing the rates for the shorter distances, and increasing those of the longer distances, beyond the requirements of the *pro rata* feature of the new law, indicates that their tariff will work still greater hardship to the interests of the State if it is carried out. It will be the greatest discrimination against Chicago in favor of cities outside the State, and it will practically shut off certain districts from market.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has in all probability asserted the true doctrine respecting the power and authority of a State over the subject of selling liquor. The Legislature at its last session passed a law requiring that, before any license was issued to sell liquor in any form, the applicant should file a bond in the sum of $2,000 as security for all penalties and damages. A case was made and taken to the Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of this law. The Court held that the power to prohibit the sale of liquor was clearly vested in the State Legislature. Having that power, it had of necessity the right, where it authorizes the sale of liquor, to require that the person authorized to sell shall procure a license. This license is not held by the vender as a matter of right, but at the mere pleasure or grace of the power granting it. It is held by him not as a right but as a favor, which, like all favors, must be received upon such terms and conditions and subject to such burdens and inconveniences as the donor thinks proper to impose and the donee elects to accept. The Court thus met a familiar objection to restrictions upon licensed occupations:

> It is assumed that the law legalizes or sanctions, in an unqualified sense, the act of sale by the party who has complied with the formal requirements prescribed and obtained a license in the manner provided for by it, and then it is argued that the Legislature has no power to inflict penalties or mulct the party in damages for the performance of a lawful act. The difficulty with this proposition is, as will be seen from the course of reasoning above adopted (if such reasoning be correct), that it assumes that to be an absolutely lawful act, which is so conditionally, or with qualifications only—expressly so made by the very terms of the law which authorizes the sale. It enters into and becomes a part of the license or authority to sell, that the individual accepting the same bestowed *ex mero motu* by the Legislature, takes it subject to the burdens thus lawfully imposed. The terms and conditions annexed by law and qualifying the authority inhere in and run with the license, and bind and restrain the licensee. He consents to them by accepting the license.

The argument that, because the sale of liquor is licensed, it is a lawful occupation on a footing with any other not prohibited by law, does not hold good against any conditions and penalties which the law authorizing the license may attach to the business. The Legislature merely tolerates the sale of liquor, and can attach to that toleration any conditions it may deem advisable.

The capture of the English yacht Deerhound by the Spanish authorities, while engaged in a contraband expedition, shows that the experience at Geneva has not yet had its legitimate results. The Deerhound loaded in an English port with ammunition and supplies for the Carlists, and was watched in all her movements. For days before she arrived at the Spanish coast, the Spanish gunboats were on the look-out for her, and she was finally captured by the corvette Buona Ventura, and her crew are now lodged in jail awaiting trial as pirates. After having only recently paid $15,000,000 for their exploits in furnishing aid and comfort to insurgents, one would naturally suppose that the English would lose their interest in the operation. The facts, however, show that they are just as ready as ever to intermeddle in foreign wars, whenever there is a prospect of turning a penny.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Milwaukee *News*, of yesterday, has display head-lines saying:

> All Hail, California!—Democratic Anti-Monopoly Victory—Splendid Triumph of the People Over the Credit Mobilier Scoundrels—A Glorious Send-Off for the Anti-Administration Party Everywhere—Behold, How Brightly Breaks the Morning—Anti-Back-Pay Casserly Sure to Be Returned to the Senate.

The Milwaukee *News* should not have spoiled so good a display of type. There is no room in the line, and no room in fact, for the word "Democratic" in connection with this "Anti-Monopoly Victory." There is no prospect of Mr. Casserly's return to the Senate. Mr. Casserly allied his fortune with a beaten Democratic ticket in San Francisco, which was the key to the whole situation, and neither there nor in any other Legislative District were Democracy and Anti-Monopoly allied. It was a straight fight of the people against both the old party organizations in California, both owned by the same monopoly power, and the people won.

—The Anti-Monopoly ticket in San Francisco was put forth some months ago by "nobody," and the regular party organs have been continually making themselves ridiculous with cat-calls of "Dolly Varden" and "Ring down the curtain." Just now the regular party organs in Iowa are crying out "Potato-Bugs" and "Ring down the curtain." Well, let us see what happened in San Francisco:

> BEFORE ELECTION—THE "DOLLY VARDENS" ALREADY CRUSHED.
>
> The fight has narrowed down to a contest between the Republican Legislative ticket and the consolidated Democracy—between H. H. Bancroft and his associates and Jim M'Cue and his associates. The fourteen gentlemen who will represent San Francisco in the next Legislature will be either Republican or Democratic. *The Dolly Vardens are already crushed* beneath the upper and the nether millstone. They will not poll 1,500 votes on election day.—*San Francisco Chronicle, Aug. 30.*
>
> ELECTION—THE DOLLY VARDENS ALREADY TOO NUMEROUS.
>
> The total vote in the city is 26,210—much larger than was expected. Yesterday afternoon *Carr issued orders to his railroad cohorts to abandon the Republicans and go in a body for the Democrats.* They did so, but it was of no avail. Enough is known to assure a complete victory for the People's Anti-Railroad-Monopoly ticket for members of the Legislature, and most of their municipal candidates.—*San Francisco, Sept. 4.*

—The last frantic appeal of the San Francisco *Alta* (monopoly organ) was, that "The people of this city and county, as well as the State, *desire to be in accord with the political majority of the country.*" Yes, sir! and they are going to be, straightway. The *Alta* thought its name was "Republican," but the people know it to be "Anti-Monopoly."

—Just now there is a shadow, perhaps no bigger than a man's hand, forecast upon the election in Maine, next Monday. It is called down there, "nominations from the floor." Evidently the party organs in Maine wish the shadow wasn't there.

—With such a cudgel as this, taken from rebel-Democratic hands, all the faithful organs of the Republican party in Iowa expect to beat Jacob G. Vale for Governor:

> Hurrah for Vale! Our Democratic heart warms up for him! Hurrah for Vale! The very name suggests the names of John Brown, Jim Lane, and other Democratic heroes. Hurrah for Vale! Hurrah for Lincoln! Hurrah for Grant! And while we are about it, let us hurrah for the entire Radical party.

—While the people of New York City are complaining that the costs of municipal government have been enormously increased and corruptions multiplied, it is well to know who is responsible. The ever-faithful Albany *Evening Journal* of Sept. 3 says:

> The strong title of the Republican party to the confidence of the people of this State, and to their continued support, is best shown by a simple statement of what it has done during the past two years. It does not ask support unless it deserves it, and whether it deserves it or not is best told by the record. Here are a few of the reforms it has accomplished:
>
> It has dethroned the infamous Tammany Ring and *given New York a more honest government.* Every citizen is familiar with this history. Two years ago New York was under the most corrupt and profligate rule ever witnessed in this country. Now, this malign power is overthrown.

—Two newspaper extracts that may be fitly joined together:

> It is a singular fact that, in all the Democratic counties in this State (Illinois) where county conventions have been held, the Democrats have put a straight ticket in the field; while in Republican counties they have gone into the "Anti-Monopoly business." . . . We challenge evidence of a single county or district, where the Democracy have a good working majority, that they have conceded a candidate or a principle to the Farmers.—*Bureau County Republican, Sept. 4.*
>
> The great deed is practically done. The Democratic party dissolves in this its stronghold. We have no wish to use a word of ridicule to harrow the feeling of old Democrats who for generations have held aloft their banner, and always to victory, in old Shelby. When the best men of a party, as in this case, see that their organization has "outlived its usefulness" and have the manhood to acknowledge it, they should be honored.—*Shelbyville (Ill.) Union, Sept. 4.*

The fact is, Bureau County (formerly Republican) has the Farmers' Movement very bad, and Shelby (formerly Democratic) has it just as bad. With this we trust the faithful Postmaster at Princeton will be comforted, being able to show his master that the fault in Bureau isn't his.

—The regular Republican Committee in Champaign County, Ill. (Republican hitherto), say it isn't worth while to put up a ticket there against Anti-Monopoly, already in the field; and the Democrats of Clinton County (Democratic hitherto), say the same in view of Anti-Monopoly, to take the field. The Chester *Tribune* describes how it is in ancient Democratic Randolph County, down on the Kaskaskia, saying:

> Judging from the actions of the "time-honored Democracy" of this county at present, we should remark that they were somewhat confused as to the routine to be adopted for the fall canvass. Heretofore, when the Committee—the great Moguls—said what should be done, and who the county officers should be, the thing was settled and scrambling for office ceased. But there is evidently "a screw loose somewhere," and that important body, the "Central Committee," know it too well. A thorn has recently been thrust into their side and it pricks terribly.

—The Democratic organization in Fulton County having formally vacated the premises, the Carlinville *Enquirer* says:

> This is a noble action, and one worthy the imitation of every Democratic convention in the State. . . . Not a county in Illinois or the Northwest has presented a better Democratic record than Fulton. From the time the county was organized to the present, it has always been under the control of the Democrats. Each succeeding election has been an additional Democratic victory.

—The farmers of Effingham, Cumberland, and Shelby Counties, and others interested in the people's movement for liberty from the oppression of monopolies, met last Saturday six miles southeast of Neoga, Cumberland County, and passed resolutions defining their position on the important issues of the day.—*Effingham (Ill.) Republican.*

—Believing that what is called the "Farmers' Movement" is simply a forerunner, a John the Baptist, of a coming organization to be known throughout the length and breadth of the land as the People's party, a party that will drive money-changers from the temple, drown political swine, restore vitality to the palsied interests of the mechanic and the farmer, cure our body politic of the leprosy of corruption; in short, become the political savior of the nation, I expect to support the ticket to be nominated by our farmers.—*George R. Wendling, Shelbyville, Ill.*

—The Republican party is to-day as it has been since its organization, the true and only Anti-Monopoly party of the country.—*Ottawa (Ill.) Republican.*

—No party with the record that has clustered around the Republican party for the last half-dozen years can expect to escape the condemnation of the people. It has been said, Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. Six years of plunder, theft, and robbery of the National Treasury proved that madness has seized upon that party, and, unless the signs of the times are at fault, the death-rattle is in its throat, and dissolution must soon follow.—*Sycamore (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

—What has caused the tumult of complaint throughout the length and breadth of the land? Surely it does not come from Democrats alone, for they are not strong enough in numbers to create such a commotion. But it comes from the people, regardless of party, fear, or favor. . . . We see gigantic swindles, moneyed corporations, rings, land-grants, our currency fluctuating at the nod of bulls and bears, and, finally, every conceivable device carried out for Congressional stealing. . . . This talk about either one of the old parties being honest and in sympathy with the people may do for an idiot. The Democratic party is not more surely dead than the Republican party is corrupt, and longer unworthy of confidence and respect.—*Ogle County (Ill.) Grange.*

—Thank God! If we mistake not the signs of the times, the people are aroused to their interest, and the political liars, thieves and prostitutes are to be put down.—*Dallas (Ore.) Liberal Republican.*

—The gradual encroachment of money, power and monopoly, has almost taught us to quietly submit to the unjust discrimination of law, or humbly bow to the fiat of "chartered privileges." Yet beneath all this, there comes welling up within us the thought that, inasmuch as labor is the father of wealth, it has rights which neither money, power or monopoly should override. The farmers and working men have come to understand that legislative acts are managed by an unseen money power beyond their control, and that powers delegated are easily molded into special legislation or purchasable law. Such is the view as taken from the standpoint of a working man, who feels it as a blighting pestilence betraying a violation of order, morality, socially and politically.—*Circleville (O.) letter.*

—The Boston *Globe* does not seem to recognize the undeniable fact that railroad-reform is only one of the reforms for which the farmers are laboring. They desire not only to strike as much as possible at railroad monopolies, but every monopoly of the land, and this embraces the whole political field; and it is that arena and it alone, wherein the farmers can reap any benefit whatever. Further, the *Globe* need not waste its breath in warning the farmers to beware of unscrupulous politicians. If that Hub editor would just come out West, attend a farmers' convention, and see how effectually they weed out the old politicians, his mind would most certainly rest easy as far as any fear of the farmers being further deluded by unscrupulous politicians is concerned.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

CHICAGO AT CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday has the following concerning our visiting Committee at their Exposition:

> The Inter-State Exposition of Chicago (that city has a habit of parting names in the middle) sent three of its representative men to Cincinnati, to examine and report upon the manner of working the greatest Exposition in the country. These gentlemen arrived yesterday morning, since which time they have been vigorously at work at their task. The names of the Committee are as follows: J. Irving Pearce, President of the Third National Bank of Chicago; John B. Drake, whom many of our citizens will remember as a former Cincinnatian, and late proprietor of the Tremont House; and George H. Laflin, a retired merchant. These are gentlemen of large intelligence and business experience, who are at present making expositions a study. Between now and the 25th of the present month they expect to gather into their new $250,000 iron and glass building an exhibition of articles which even Chicago shall be proud of—and they want advice. They asked an astonishing number of questions of our Commissioners yesterday, and were rewarded with much information of value.
>
> In course of a conversation upon our own Exposition, they said they found a show that was away beyond their expectations. With their own new building fresh in their mind, they could not be very deeply impressed with ours, but the display of industry and art, which the building contained, surprised and delighted them. Especially were they pleased with that they saw in the Art Hall, Power Hall, and Floral Hall.
>
> "Why, sir," said Mr. Drake, "if we can make half so creditable a show in these respects, we shall feel satisfied. Your show of machinery is wonderful, by far the greatest I ever saw; and as for flowers—when I lived in Cincinnati fifteen years ago, she used to beat the whole country then."
>
> Mr. Pearce also expresses his admiration of the selection of art in the highest terms. These gentlemen, after another day of examination, return to Chicago to prepare for opening their great Exposition, which had its first inception scarcely ninety days ago.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

The pork-packers met in the Open Board of Trade Hall yesterday afternoon for the purpose of arranging for the holding of the National Convention of the Trade, which is to occur here next week. Col. Hancock occupied the chair.

The Finance Committee reported that sufficient money had been collected to defray the expense of entertaining the Convention in a suitable manner.

The Committee on Badges reported that the necessary insignia would be ready on Monday evening. Arrangements had been made for 1,800 badges for the Stock-Yard excursion, 1,000 for the Convention, 1,000 for the Lake excursion, and 800 for the evening party.

The Excursion Committee reported that music, &c., had been engaged.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on the Evening Party: John L. Hancock, T. P. Lawrence, C. Connelman, A. Geddes, Howard Priestly, P. P. Oldershaw, and W. Kirkwood.

The South Park Commissioners were invited to accompany the visitors on the carriage ride next Friday morning.

The Chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of three to select delegates to represent Chicago in the Convention.

The meeting then adjourned until next Monday afternoon.

SUCCESSFUL SUICIDE.

Hard drink and a penitent mind seem to have driven Mrs. Samuel Edson, of No. 15 Pearce street, to commit suicide by taking poison. It seems to have been an agitating question with her whether it were better to live under an alcoholic stimulant, or to cut short the appetite by cutting short her life. The latter horn of the dilemma was preferred to the former, and courage to carry out the result of the deliberation was secured by taking a heavy dose of the former. So both horns were taken. At noon yesterday she was discovered in her bed in an unconscious condition, and at 1 o'clock her desire was accomplished, and she was dead. Medical aid was summoned as soon as she was found, but it was of no avail. Mr. Edson is the wife of a lake Captain, who is at present on duty on his vessel. He cannot know of his loss for some days, and will sail along unconscious of it. No children mourn her death. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury pronounced Mrs. Edson's death a suicide's.

GIVE US BETTER GAS.

To be suddenly enveloped in the scorching blaze of a kerosene lamp explosion is doubtless one of the unpleasantest things in the world, yet it is questionable whether the unfortunate whom this fate befalls, is not happier in his sudden extinction, than the thousands who, night after night, wear out their eyesight working in the dim rays which fall from the faint flicker of the burner supplied with gas from the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company. If there was a good pressure of bad gas, or even a bad pressure of good gas, the case would not be so hard, but when the gas is wretched and the pressure, after an early hour in the evening, is so low that the flame often gets tired waiting for the gas to come up, and goes out, the case of the Gas Company's dependant is a very hard one. The demand for kerosene and kerosene lamps has increased greatly of late, a hint which should be accepted and acted upon by the C. G. L. & C. Co. before the whole city turn oil-burners in self-defense.

MR. MAURICE WILL NOT MAKE THAT MATCH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I saw an article in this morning's *Times*, signed "D. P. Maurice," stating he had a finger-billiardist whom he would match against any player in the West. Mr. Maurice made a contract with me last week, and agreed to give me $15 per day for six months, and each week's salary in advance, if I would give him authority to make matches. Of course, he would take the proceeds of each game, as my compensation lay in the $15 per day. But Mr. Maurice failed to come down with his first week's wages in advance; and, consequently, the challenge from Maurice was made without my knowledge, and he had no authority from me whatever. When Mr. Maurice pays me my first week's wages in advance, according to contract, then I am at his service. By giving the above space in your sporting column, you will greatly oblige, W. F. D[illegible]

CHICAGO, Sept. 5, 1873.

POLITICAL.

Butler Almost Certain Not to Be the Next Governor of Massachusetts.

The Worcester Roll-Call Stands for Washburn, 287; Butler, 254; Contested, 24.

Annexation of Two Parishes of Louisiania Favored by the Texas Democratic Convention.

Monster Meeting of the Iowa Grangers at Washington, Iowa.

Sixty Granges Represented and 10,000 Farmers in Attendance.

Western Farmers and Eastern Workingmen---Meetings of Illinois Farmers.

The Massachusetts Campaign.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 5.—The delegate elections to-night rather set Butler up again. He has made some unexpected gains. Our returns foot up at 1 a. m.: Washburn, 256; Butler, 253; contested 18. The Worcester and Cambridge caucuses are not yet heard from. These figures cover only about half of the Convention. The chances still are strongly for Washburn, for the counties yet to elect are more naturally his than Butler's.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 6—2:30 a. m.—Additional returns make almost absolutely sure Butler's defeat. Our latest footings are: Washburn, 287; Butler, 254; contested, 24.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Washburn, 299; Butler, 262; doubtful, 25.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—J. N. Gooch declines to preside over the Republican Convention at Worcester on Wednesday.

Texas Democratic State Convention.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 5.—The Convention was called to order at 9:15 a. m. Prayer by the Rev. Horace Clark.

The following resolution was introduced by W. H. Pope, of Marshall:

Resolved, By the Democratic party of Texas, that, whereas, the subject of the annexation of the parishes of Caddo and De Soto, Louisiana, has been agitated; and, whereas, said parishes are identified in interest politically and otherwise; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Democratic party of Texas approve of said scheme of annexation.

Col. J. W. Steel, of Gonzales, in a short speech, appealed to the Convention to pass the resolution, thereby expressing the sympathy of the Democracy of Texas for the oppressed of Louisiana.

The resolution was adopted by a large majority, and the Committee on Platform is expected to report momentarily. The balloting for State officers will commence immediately on the adoption of a platform.

The first ballot for Governor resulted as follows: Richard Coke, of Waco, 304; Charles Demouse, Clarksville, 143; John Ireland, Seguin, 119; C. M. Winkler, Corsicana, 105; R. D. Walker, Nacogdoches, 75.

The frontier counties divided between John S. Ford and John R. Bayler. Balance scattering. Necessary to choice, 474—two-thirds.

After the first ballot, the friends of R. D. Walker withdrew his name.

The second ballot is now being taken. Perfect harmony prevails.

Washington County (Ia.) Patrons of Husbandry.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Ia., Sept. 5.—The Patrons of Husbandry held their annual harvest-home festival here to-day. It was a striking demonstration of the hold that organization has on the farmers. Over sixty Granges came in processions, headed by bands of music, and carrying flags and banners. The day was bright and cool. A heavy rain had fallen the day before, which laid the dust and made the roads fair and smooth. A more favorable day could not be imagined, so that the Patrons now feel sure that Providence is on their side, if the monopolies and the speculators are against them.

At 9 o'clock the people began to arrive, and from that hour to 12 the streets were literally packed with teams and buggies on their way to the fair-ground. There were many four-horse wagons, handsomely rigged, but Pine Grove Grange carried off the palm. Its leading wagon was literally a pine grove. From the bed of the wagon rose light evergreen columns, supporting a vaulted roof of evergreens and flowers. It was decorated with fruits and flowers, corn, and sheaves of wheat, and attracted great attention on account of its expressive beauty. The Patrons all wore their regalias, and the Grange Marshal their white sashes, so that the crowd assembled to-day was the largest and gayest ever seen in this county. About 1,500 teams came to town. The crowd in the fair grounds is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 persons. The farmers here are jubilant. They have a ticket of their own in the field, and are confident of its election by a large majority. This county usually gives a Republican majority of 8,000 to 10,000.

The following are some of the more striking mottoes on the banners: Westchester Grange, "We are united," "Farmers, be just, be true;" Richmond Grange, "We want a share of the profits," "We will do our own trading;" Pilotsburg, "Our hearts beat in unison;" White Cloud, "Give the boy a chance," "Economy is wealth;" Maple Grove, "Labor is honorable," "The rings are broken" (two broken rings pictured); Burr Oak, "Equal rights to all, special rights to none;" Pleasant Hill, "The farmer is the chief of the nation;" Cedar Union, a rough shingle with "Economy" on one side, "No back-pay grabs" on the other; Dayton Grove, "We ask for honest rulers;" Shiloh, "A common interest unites us;" Prairie Valley, "Our rights must be respected and protected, our watchword combination;" Cedar Centre, "Justice to the hand that holds the plow;" Spread Eagle, "Farmers to the front, politicians take back seats;" "Might and will;" "Capital is the fruit of labor—let labor be protected;" "Independent through honor and equal rights;" Dutch Creek, "Labor conquers all;" Oak Leaf, "Success to labor," "We want our interests remembered and our rights respected; Davis Creek, "Our cause is just and must prevail."

At 1 o'clock the band called the people together to listen to a speech from Dudley W. Adams, Master of the National Grange. He said that the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry was destined to elevate the agricultural class, to learn the farmers to work together, and to do for themselves what they have too long left to the politicians and speculators. It will enable them to buy cheaper and sell higher, but these are not its real or only advantages. It is based upon higher and broader principles, and would make its members better men and women,—better informed and firmer in purpose. He said Patrons must not neglect politics. They must attend to their political duties with greater care. Politics had become corrupt mainly because the mass of the people had been uninformed of their political duties. He said the industrial classes of this country have the political power in their hands, and hoped the day would come when it would be deemed as much a patriotic duty to watch over our liberties at the polls as to defend them on the battle-field.

The next speaker was Miss Julia A. Garrettson, a farmer's daughter. Hers was the best speech of the day, full of good hits at the corruptions of the day and good advice to members of the Order.

Gen. W. D. Wilson, State Secretary of the Order, also spoke.

At 5 o'clock the meeting adjourned, the farmers going home with cheerful faces, feeling that they had made an impress for good.

Western Granges Appealing to Eastern Workingmen.

From the New York Tribune, Sept. 4.

A communication has been received by the President of the New York Workingmen's Central Council from S. M. Smith, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, in regard to the proposed action of the granges of the West in the fall campaign. Mr. Smith says:

"It seems to me that the workingmen of the East have a common interest with the farmers of the West in the objects aimed at by our movement. Our first aim has been to secure cheaper rates of transportation. As it now stands you are paying too high a price for our products, and we are paying too high a price for your manufactures, simply because the railroads, having the power and wholly unrestrained by law, may take such toll for carrying our products to the buyer as they choose. This of course does not matter so much to the manufacturer, as, unlike us, he may set his own price upon his product, and after he has fixed his profit it is of little consequence to him what the railroad charges are, as they must be paid by the buyers, and the only injury he sustains is in the fact that his sales are greatly decreased by the increased price which the consumer must pay for his goods from extortionate charges of transportation. The farmer, however, who has no voice in fixing the price of his products, is entirely at the mercy of the roads, which may take one-half, two-thirds, or three-fourths of his grain, as they are doing, and thus rob him of all profit upon his labor. You might save in its purchase, if the price was what it would be with reasonable rates of transportation.

"The reading of this will show something of the form of our organization. The State Association is composed of clubs and granges. The clubs are open and the grange a secret order. To the grange political discussions are forbidden by the constitution, but men come into this Association free to discuss politics, religion, or anything else, and are co-operating to make good efforts in many ways.

"The necessity of independent political action seems forced upon us from the fact that all our efforts to bring the railroads to make equitable terms with us, or to secure the reform of other abuses that bear no less heavily upon us, seem perfectly futile, without the aid of legislation. And to get laws passed that will favor labor at all, we must have law-makers who are manifestly in sympathy with the people, instead of being what most of them are now, the paid servants of capital. Most of the counties of the State have nominated, or intend to do so, independent farmers' tickets, ignoring politics entirely, and making integrity, fitness, and sympathy for the cause of the people the only qualifications for offices. Should we succeed in carrying these elections this fall, as there is little doubt we shall in most of the counties, we shall be able to make some changes in both State and National offices next year, that will give us and the laboring classes of the whole country some of the returns without which, as you truly say, we shall soon be crushed, and without hope of recovery. Though we ask in these reforms nothing but simple justice, it will never be conceded until the demand is backed by the united voice and votes of all our toiling millions, and there seemed no other way for us than to use the power which our numerical strength gives us, and become the rulers instead of the victims of those who are trying to crush out the material wealth of the country by fostering and building up a few moneyed monopolists at the expense of the laboring millions. In these efforts, it seems to me, we may consistently act and receive the support and co-operation of all industrial classes, since all are alike interested in the reforms we seek."

Meeting of Farmers of Dodge County, Minn.

At a meeting of farmers of Dodge County, Minn., held at Mantorville, Aug. 30, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we demand political reform, honesty, economy, and purity in the administration of the affairs of our county, State, and nation. That, to secure this, is the duty of every citizen, and to this every good man should feel bound to participate and prevent bad and designing men from being elected to places of public trust.

Second—That all official misconduct on the part of public servants should not only be investigated, but the guilty parties brought to speedy and sure punishment.

Third—That we are opposed to all class legislation and monopolies of every kind. That a law compelling one man to pay a tax to support the business of another is nothing less than legalized robbery. That our motto is liberty and equal rights for all, special privileges to none.

Fourth—That a tariff for protection is unjust and oppressive to the people, being a tax upon the labor and industry of the people, for the benefit of a few, and the only tariff that is justifiable or authorized by the Constitution of our nation is a tariff for revenue purposes only.

Fifth—That agriculture and labor are the basis of all our wealth and power, and that we pledge ourselves to support for office men who are identified in the prosperity of the Farmers and Laborers of the nation.

Sixth—That while we recognize the great benefits to be derived from railroads in the transportation of freight and developing our resources, yet we deny that the corporations controlling them are superior to the power that gave them legal existence, and, when they exact and demand more than is just and reasonable for the transportation of freight or passengers, the people have the power, through the Legislature, to establish, regulate, and fix the compensation to be charged and received by law.

Seventh—That we deplore and denounce the corruption and frauds committed by the Congress of our nation upon the rights of our people, and especially the act of Congress in increasing their own salaries and that of the President, without the consent of the people, as being dangerous to their rights; and we look upon the salary-grab as being the crowning act of infamy and disgrace to our nation, and we pledge ourselves not to vote for or support any man for office who voted for the bill, or accepted the unjust pay.

Eighth—That the great national debt incurred during our late War, and the first obligations the people are under to reward our disabled soldiers and provide for the widows and orphans, make it our duty to demand that the salaries of all our officers, County, State, and National, shall be made to correspond with the compensation received by those engaged in other lawful pursuits.

Kankakee Farmers' Harvest Home.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANTENO, Ill., Sept. 5.—The Fourth of July was set apart by the farmers of Kankakee County for a grand farmers' picnic and harvest home festival. All the details for such a gathering were done in a manner that betokened success, previous to the Fourth, but on that day the elements seemed to war with the intentions of the farmers, and, on account of the mud and excessive rain the picnic was indefinitely postponed. The prime mover of the affair at length determined to hold their deferred gathering on the 5th of September. On that day Manteno saw more of Illinois yeomanry congregated in its streets than ever before. From early morning until 8 o'clock the throng of farmers that arrived in vehicles of all kinds simply astonished the natives, and a procession was immediately formed, with flags and banners flying, paraded the principal streets, and then adjourned to the shady grove, 5 miles west of the town.

H. S. Bloom, Esq., the President of the Day, generously contributed his picnic grounds to the organization, which, for natural beauty, accessibility, and general convenience, cannot be excelled.

The meeting was opened by William Cooper, Chairman, who made a few remarks, followed by an eloquent prayer from the Rev. Mr. Reynolds. Music by the band, singing Grange songs, and many appropriate toasts and remarks were indulged in.

After a speech from Mr. B. G. Lee, which secured much applause, dinner was announced—and a sumptuous feast spread to satisfy the appetite of the attendants. After dinner, numerous speeches were made by men directly connected with the Order, all of which were well received.

At half-past 8 the meeting adjourned, every one departing perfectly satisfied with the success of the affair.

The Grange and Farmers' Club are strong in this section, and shortly will assume such proportions as will vie favorably with any county organization in the State.

Inharmonious Meeting of Colored Men at Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 5.—The meeting of the colored voters of Dayton to-night, called by Solomon Day, sympathizing with the Chillicothe movement, was attended by two-thirds of the colored voters of the city. Resolutions indorsing the Chillicothe declarations, written by Day, together with one asserting that there is no intention to weaken the Republican party, were voted down by a decisive majority.

The Chairman, in sympathy with Day, managed the meeting like a smart politician, and, in announcing the vote on the resolutions, only gave the yeas (25), but omitted to declare the nays. Day, perceiving his resolutions would be lost, moved an adjournment, but the motion was not put.

The Chillicothe party, led by Day and Clemens, who spoke for the resolutions, professed their old regard for the Republican party, and would abide with it, but held that to get their rights they must contend for them better.

Jackson Smith, a disabled soldier, and others, thoroughly opposed the resolutions. They held that they had more rights than they ever hoped to enjoy, and at the proper time would get office.

The defeat of the Chillicothe maneuver was received with hearty cheers.

The meeting was orderly and much feeling manifested.

The California Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 5.—Returns from the precincts come in slowly. The ward is complete, and there is some doubt about the election of Bartlett, anti-railroad candidate, for the Senate. Otis, for Mayor, beats McDonald, Democrat, by a good majority. Crowley, for Chief of Police on the tax-payers' ticket, is beaten by about 2,500.

Returns from the interior are imperfect, but show a great victory for the people. Sacramento, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Los Angelos, Alameda Contra Costa, Yolo, and Colusa declare for the People's Independent ticket. The Democrats claim a small gain in the Legislature. Close figuring will be required to settle the Senatorial contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Fraud is apprehended in making the final count in several wards of the city, for the purpose of giving the Legislative ticket to the Democrats. Rewards were offered for the detection of any attempted frauds. The count, it is believed, will be unnecessarily slow. In some wards a vigilant watch is kept. Reports from the interior confirm the complete victory of the Anti-Monopoly party. The majorities in all the counties have not been received.

Wisconsin Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 5.—The suggestion of THE TRIBUNE to the Reform party of Wisconsin, to head their ticket with Gov. Washburn, and make up with genuine Anti-Monopoly men, has caused great sensation here. Most of the Democrats consider the advice very sensible, and probably a majority would favor such action by coming Democratic State Convention. The friends of Eli Stilson, of this city, President of the State Wool-Growers' Association, will present his name as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Stilson is a hard-fisted farmer, and a liberal and progressive Democrat.

DeKalb County Republican Convention.

SYCAMORE, Ill., Sept. 5.—The Republican Convention of DeKalb County met here yesterday. It was largely attended. The Hon. R. M. Pritchard presided. The following ticket was nominated: For County Judge, Luther Lowell, present incumbent; for County Clerk, Cassius M. Conrad, present incumbent; for County Treasurer, Robert H. Roberts; for County Superintendent of Schools, H. P. Hull, present incumbent. The resolutions passed by the Convention are in sympathy with the farmers' Movement, and in opposition to extortion and oppression of every kind.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—There has been considerable excitement here among the District politicians to-day, owing to the report that Governor Cooke has resigned his office of Governor of the Territory, and that the President had offered the place to an anti-ring man. The name mentioned in this connection is that of Mr. Emery, former Mayor under the old corporation. The friends of Mr. Cooke now state, however, this evening, that there is no foundation for the rumor that Gov. Cooke intends to resign, and that his contemplated absence from the city will result from a hasty journey to Europe to escort his family home.

MYSTERIOUS.

It is understood that a gentleman not in political circles will soon be appointed to an important Federal office in Cook County.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SUITS.

The Attorney-General most emphatically denies the published statement that the Government has determined to abandon the prosecution of the Credit Mobilier suit. The Attorney-General is very indignant at the publication, and has severely denounced the correspondent who started the rumor. Mr. Williams declares on the contrary that the Government counsel are using their utmost endeavors in the preparation of the case, and they design to bring it to trial as speedily as possible, and are confident of an issue successful to the Government.

SOLDIERS' HEADSTONES.

The bids for soldiers' headstones for national cemeteries will to-morrow be opened at the War Department. The principal bidders are now in the city awaiting the opening of the bids. Bids have been filed from all sections of the country. It is understood that the appropriation will be entirely exhausted.

TREASURY DECISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury rendered a decision to-day which establishes a precedent that will govern like cases in the future. The case came up from the Collector of Customs at Chicago. It is decided that a bill of sale of a registered or an enrolled and licensed vessel, which recites at length her last document, though the vessel may have been sold several times, is a sufficient compliance with the law, and if the bill of sale recites her last document, and it shall have been duly surrendered, the Department sees no reason why the bill of sale should not be recorded and new marine papers issued as requested.

[To the Associated Press.]

GOV. COOK TO RESIGN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—H. D. Cooke, Governor of the District of Columbia, on being interrogated to-day concerning the report of his resignation of that office, said the rumor was premature, although he contemplates, at no distant day, to retire from that position, and has informed the President accordingly.

The Secretary of the Navy has received from Mr. Petermann, the celebrated German Geographer, a complete chart and report of the Polaris expedition. The document, however, is in German, and is now in the hands of a translator. After being translated the report will be published.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

The Supervising Inspector of Steamboats has hit upon a plan for more effectually bringing to grief such owners of steam-vessels as fail to conform to the law for the protection of human life. The plan is, without previous notification or warning, to send special agents of the Bureau into the regular Inspection Districts, so that not only the steamboat companies shall be taken by surprise, but the Inspectors also. In case of violation of law by the Companies, they will be prosecuted, and of negligence in their duties, the District Inspectors will be removed. It is said there are grave suspicions of collusion between Inspectors and companies in various parts of the country, which the Supervising Inspector is about to investigate.

THE CHOLERA.

The Epidemic at Millersburg, Ky.—The Disease in West Virginia—Other Reports.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 6.—The cholera epidemic in Millersburg, Ky., is abating. Only two deaths occurred yesterday. Provisions having given out, the citizens of Paris, Ky., are sending the people of Millersburg cooked food, and the City Council has made an appropriation for their benefit.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 5.—Three deaths from cholera were reported in this city yesterday and last night. Five new cases were reported yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Sept. 5.—A fireman on the Rock Island Road was attacked with cholera, and left here this morning. He is not considered past recovery, but it is sufficient to give impetus to the cholera-scare and improve trade in cholera preventives. The City Council met to-night, and will take measures to clean up the city and put it good sanitary condition.

[By Mail.]

From the Rock Island (Ill.) Union, Sept. 4.

There is no abatement in the cholera over the river, many new cases still occurring. They have opened a hospital on Main street, in Grant's block, near the ferry landing, where persons who are suddenly taken down on the streets can be conveyed. Mayor Murphy has issued a proclamation in regard to cleaning up and disinfecting the dirty places about town, ordering premises cleaned and disinfected wherever he thought necessary. At 1 p. m. to-day our reporter learned from an undertaker in Davenport that Mrs. Harrigan had died; also several other deaths had occurred, but the names he could not give. Mrs. Glenn, wife of Lawrence Glenn, was dying, and their son was in the same condition—neither could live but a few hours. Two children in the Main street Hospital were in the last stages of the disease, and there were to his knowledge several other cases about town. The people seemed to be trying to guard against the spread of the disease, and to hold it in check,—but it was his opinion that there was no real abatement yet.

Additional Reports of Disaster and Loss of Life on the Nova Scotian Coast.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 5.—A letter from Sydney, Cape Breton, says that the settlement of West Bay, on Grand Lake, has been almost demolished by the gale, and in Baysdale twenty houses were blown down. In the port of Caledonia about twenty-five American schooners were more or less damaged.

Fifteen of the crew of the steamer Saltwell have arrived at Halifax. Fifteen more of the crew are missing, and are supposed to be drowned. The Captain's boat is the only one known to have reached the shore.

HALIFAX, Sept. 5.—Fifteen of the crew of the steamer Saltwell, lost on Sag Shoals on the 24th ult., have arrived here. They give the following account of the disaster: When within twenty miles of Sydney, a thick fog set in, accompanied by a gale, and the Captain, afraid of being driven ashore, put the ship about to head off land. The engines were driven at full speed, but the wind meantime increased to a hurricane, and the ship could make no headway against it. About 11 p. m. the ship struck. The first boat attempted to be launched was the starboard lifeboat. In assisting to get this boat out, the Chief Engineer, McIntosh, who was standing on the rail, lost his balance, fell into the sea, and perished. Five men got into this boat, but in the confusion of the moment they cut away the after-fall, letting the boat drop stern foremost. While suspended by the bow, the men were washed out, and the boat was smashed against the ship. Another life-boat and the cutter were launched with great difficulty, the Captain taking charge of the former, and giving orders that the two boats should leave ship together, and keep as near as possible to each other. When about to leave the ship the Captain looked over the side to apprise those in the cutter, but she was not to be seen, and has not since been heard of. The probability is that those in charge left at once, and got lost among the breakers in making for the shore. There were seven men in the cutter. Fifteen of the crew were lost, and fifteen saved.

CANADA.

How the Canadian Premier Traffics in Offices—An Important Letter from Sir John A. Macdonald Made Public—The Royal Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5.—The Hon. John Young, Reform member for the Western Division, has declined to accept the position of Government Inspector at this port, offered him by Sir John A. Macdonald. In connection with this matter, the publication of the following letter has produced great sensation, and exhibits the lengths to which Sir John A. Macdonald is prepared to go in the matter of corruption:

OTTAWA, Sept. 1, 1873.

MY DEAR POPE: I want you, before we take any steps about John Young's appointment, to see about the selection of our candidate for West Montreal. From all I can learn, William Workman would run best. He will very likely object, but, if he is the best man, you can easily hint to him that if he runs for West Montreal, and carries it, we will consider that he has a claim to an early seat in the Senate. This is the great object of his ambition. I don't think we should take any steps about filling up the appointment until we have our candidate ready, and all competitors out of the field. There will be some difficulty in getting A. A. Stevenson to consent, but I suppose it can be done. Will you see to this at once? If our candidate is ready, then we must take the necessary steps to procure Young's resignation, which I am pretty sure he will send in when he finds that, if he does not do so, we will appoint another Inspector.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Archbishop Kendrick, of St. Louis, and his coadjutor, Bishop Ryan, are here.

OTTAWA, Sept. 5.—The proceedings before the Royal Commission yesterday and to-day were exceedingly farcical. In fact, the Ministerial story is told without let, hindrance, or labored cross-examination. Haines, holder of the sealed package, and one of Cartier's Election Committee, in his evidence endeavored to leave the impression that he was ignorant where much of the money handled by the Committee came from, though he did not repudiate the money transactions or giving of receipts, or deny the authenticity of Cartier's letter asking for $20,000 more.

Sir Francis Hinck's testimony was in the form of a speech, in which he endeavored to show that no corrupt contract existed between the Government and Sir Hugh Allan, but the testimony was the same in effect as the letter published some time since in reply to McMullen; but he was careful to say that he would not swear that no such arrangement had been made between Allan and individual members of the Cabinet. He admitted that he knew large sums of money were being provided from some source, and said he had reason to believe that the principal sum was for the Montreal election.

Sir John A. Macdonald put several questions to Sir Francis, after which he was allowed to go.

Andrew Allan, brother and business partner of Sir Hugh Allan, deposed that he had no knowledge of the agreement alleged to have been made by his brother, and never heard of anything until he saw it in the papers.

E. L. Debillefeuille, Provisional Secretary of the Canada Pacific Company, deposed to having no knowledge of any arrangements between Sir Hugh Allan and Americans to furnish funds for building the railway, nor any negotiations between Allan and McMullen. He knew Allan had advanced money, but did not know how much. He knew Louis Beaubien, M. P. for Hochelaga, had received a check for $7,000 from Allan, but thought he helped him as a friend.

The list of witnesses being exhausted, the Commission adjourned till to-day, when the Commission met again about noon. Sir John A. Macdonald, and the Hons. Campbell, Aikens, and Abbott were present, and about forty spectators. Victor Hudson, who had been a member of Cartier's Montreal Election Committee, was first sworn, and testified that money had been subscribed by Allan to the election fund, and by others, but did not know how much. Louis Beaubien, M. P. for Hochelaga, was called, but failed to appear. Sir Francis Hincks read letters which passed between him and James Bently, Jr., of Toronto, touching negotiations in the early stage of the Pacific Railway enterprise. But little was accomplished, and the Commission adjourned to meet at noon to-morrow.

[To the Associated Press.]

TORONTO, Sept. 5.—At the second day's proceedings of the Royal Commission, the first witness called was Victor Hudson. He knew nothing about the negotiations between Sir Hugh Allan and the Americans. Was a member of Cartier's Election Committee. Knew that large sums of money were subscribed by friends towards the election. Heard that Sir Hugh Allan was a subscriber; did not know to what amount.

The Court adjourned for an hour to allow Beatty's letters, which were produced yesterday by Sir Francis Hincks, to be taken down and appended to his evidence. The first letter points out to Sir Francis the feasibility of constructing a Pacific railway mainly by the instrumentality of American capitalists and such Canadian influence and capital as could be subsidized. Sir Francis, in reply, shows that Beatty and the American company which he represented were under a misapprehension respecting the railway and the policy of the Canadian Government. If the American capitalists entered the company an equal number of Canadian capitalists of equal means must also be interested. It was neither the intention nor place of the Canadian Government to name parties in connection with the proposed work. The first thing for the Government to consider was the amount of land-grants and money they would give to aid the road. Before a policy was decided upon, no proposition could be entertained.

Beatty's second letter is similar to the first, only that he announces himself as the representative of American gentlemen desirous of engaging in the enterprise, and urging upon Sir Francis the necessity of improving the time. Sir Francis replies in a letter intimating that Beatty did not know what he was talking about, and that he, Kersteman, and others, had, by injudicious proceedings, injured a great undertaking. Nothing of importance was done in the afternoon session. There are no more witnesses on hand, but some are expected to-morrow.

Sir Francis Hincks slightly amended one of his answers in this manner: "It was never proposed by any one to give a charter, and the Government never contemplated giving it to any one until the failure of the efforts to amalgamate the two Canadian companies.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 5.—The Michigan Central Railroad is pushing ahead repairs on its track with much industry, and will have all of its main line double-tracked this year except the part between Jackson and Niles, which is doubled by the Air-Line, and about 75 miles more.

DESMOINES, Sept. 5.—An entire change of Directors of the DesMoines and Minnesota Narrow-Gauge Railroad is to be made, and all the property and subsidies are to be turned over to them.

Parties are here representing the DesMoines & Southwestern Road to Sioux City, for the purpose of uniting the interests of the narrow-gauge system of roads to this point from the Northeast and Northwest.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 5.—Regular passenger trains are not running on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, between this city and Fulton.

Personal.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 5.—Mathew Noonan, Mayor of this city, and Barney Hayden, a prominent citizen, who went to Ireland in June last in quest of health, and to revisit the places of their nativity, returned last evening, much improved, and were greeted with formal demonstrations of welcome by a large number of their fellow-citizens.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Secretary Robeson has resumed his duties at the Navy Department.

Obituary.

CANTON, Ill., Sept. 5.—The remains of James H. McCall, who died very suddenly near Mountain City, Nevada, Aug. 30, arrived here to-day. There has been a great deal of excitement over this mysterious affair, which has at last been solved. He died of congestion of the liver, an old complaint which he has been subject to heretofore. His life was insured for $30,000. He was a member of the Masonic order of this city, and will be buried Saturday with Masonic honors. He was 64 years of age, and has resided in this city for the past twelve years. He was formerly a resident of Peoria, where he was connected with the firm of Moss, Bradley & Co. Mr. McCall was one of the first business men of Canton, and his loss will be keenly felt both in business and social circles. He leaves a wife and four daughters, two of whom are married, who have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—Christian Roselius, a prominent citizen and lawyer died to-day, aged 70, of apoplexy.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Baptiste Starvation Case—Fearful Depravity Revealed on the Trial.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—The fearful starvation case, which has gained great notoriety, was resumed before Judge Peirce to-day. Josephine Rowland, Sarah Baptiste, her daughter, and William Rowland, her step-son, were charged on three counts—assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, and assault and battery with attempt to kill Mary Rowland. Mary deposed that she was 19 years old. Josephine was her step-mother, Sarah her step-sister, and the boy her brother. Her father is dead. The family moved into their present residence immediately after Christmas, after her father died. The prisoners tied her hands every night with a rope fastened to a spike driven in the floor of a second story front room. This was continued nightly from Christmas till four weeks ago, when she escaped. Was allowed to come down in the day-time. From Christmas to Easter, as ordered by her step-mother, her brother tied her down nightly and watched her by day. He was, in fact, her jailor. Sarah Baptiste beat her every time she got mad at her. She wore all the time one undergarment and a thin skirt and dress, which were never changed. [Produced in court and emitted such a horrible stench that they were required to be removed.] She was regularly beaten with a broom, clothes-brush, or chair-round. Got two meals daily till Easter, after which she got but one. Was never out of the house but once in four years. The door of her room was fastened outside with a rope, as the lock was broken, and the window nailed down. They threatened to kill her if she attempted to escape. Drew all the nails out of the window with a stove rod, and the last one with her teeth, on the night of her escape.

Mrs. Sailer, her sister, testified to Mary's coming to her. Did not know her; looked like a walking ghost.

Mrs. Rosanna Wilson testified: Mary came to my house the night she escaped. The things she wore could not be called clothes, they were so filthy and ragged. Washed her, gave her clean clothes, sent for her sister, and conveyed the clothes to the Central Station.

Dr. Creadick deposed: Attended Mary. Her condition was fearful, and she was much debilitated. She had no organic or constitutional disease. Administered medicine to check malignant diarrhea induced by eating profusely after long abstinence.

Detectives Wood and Weyl testified to the horrible condition of the room. Found forty nail holes in the window where the girl escaped. The smell was so bad that they could not remain in the room. On the second visit some one had besmeared the floor with whitewash, and said it occurred through washing the ceiling, but it had not been touched.

William Rowland, the boy as to whom the Judge said the testimony did not support the charge of attempt to kill, deposed what he had done to his sister was commanded by his step-mother.

Mrs. Cammer, sister of Josephine, deposed: Lived in the same house eighteen months. Took no notice of Mary's appearance. Witnesses having testified as to prisoner's character for peace and quietness, the case was left to the jury, who, after an absence of twenty minutes, returned a verdict on the first and second counts against the females, acquitting the boy. The prisoners' counsel gave notice of an intended application for a new trial. No sentence has been delivered yet.

The girl Mary presents a fearfully emaciated and ghastly appearance. The female prisoners wept copiously when their counsel opened his case, but it was remarked they never shed a tear whilst their poor victim gave her testimony.

Officer Price was remanded in $1,000 bail in the accidental shooting case in Seventeenth street and Callowhill. We now rival if we do not eclipse New York in the daily number of murders. There were two cases last night, a woman mortally wounding her husband with a knife and large stone pitcher, and a tavern-keeper killing a colored man by a blow with a door-bar.

ST. PAUL.

Attempted Suicide of a Bank Clerk—The Body Found in a Flour-Car at Chicago Believed to Be That of a Minnesota Farmer—Death From an Overdose of Hydrate of Chloral.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 5.—George Thompson, a clerk in a Duluth Savings Bank, accused of embezzling $75 placed in his hands for deposit in the bank, and discharged from the bank and held in jail for trial, was discovered this morning to have cut his throat from ear to ear, but had not severed the jugular vein. He had tried to cut an artery at his wrist, and was very weak from loss of blood, but is still alive and the physicians think he will recover. His weapon was a small penknife. Other charges of embezzlement are said to be behind. Thompson is a young Scandinavian of good business education, has a wife and four small children.

The body found in a flour-car at Chicago, on Monday, is believed to have been that of Edward Krincke, a hotel-keeper at Carver, missing since Wednesday morning, Aug. 26, when he went to Brentwood Station, on the St. Paul & Sioux City Road, where the flour was shipped that day in a through-car. He had about $300 in money and a watch, and went to Brentwood to hire house-servants or farm-hands. About the same time, somewhere in the same vicinity, James McMillan, a farmer from Watonwan County, was murdered and sank in the Minnesota River by pieces of an iron chair from the Sioux City Railroad. The body was recovered on Sunday. Both men have families.

C. B. Smith, telegraph operator at the Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot, at Owatonna, died this afternoon from an overdose of hydrate of chloral.

Henry Rickarts, a teamster, 55 years old, disappeared from his home in this city about three weeks ago, leaving a wife and two children. It is reported that he was threatened with prosecution on account of a woman. His friends fear he has committed suicide, and are trying to find his body.

WARNED TO LEAVE.

Six Citizens of Charlestown, Ind., Notified that They Must Emigrate Within Fifteen Days.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 5.—At 2 o'clock this morning a body of horsemen entered Charlestown, Ind., and posted the following notice all over the town:

To Andrew Reynolds and wife, Samuel Long, Andy Stone, Edward Washburn, Patrick H. Carney:

You are hereby notified to leave the State of Indiana within fifteen days from date or abide the consequences. A few more associates of the above parties will take warning hereby. As threats have been made against the property of citizens, any one act in Charlestown or vicinity will be held against the parties above named.

One, two, three, follow me.

Sept. 5, 1873.

Reynolds is the party threatened in jail by the Vigilance Committee some days since. Considerable excitement prevailed all day in Charlestown.

Suffocated by Foul Air.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 5.—The engineer and fireman and two other employes, besides several boys, were overcome by foul air in Keeling's coal pit, South Side, this afternoon, while coming through with a full train. The boy, named McClain, fell off a car and was run over. His head was cut off. Two other boys of the same name were found unconscious when brought out. The engineer and fireman were slightly burned by falling upon the boiler. The train got before the parties were suffocated, and was stopped by a man outside, who, with presence of mind, seeing something wrong, jumped upon the locomotive and stopped it.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—In the Cave tunnel, Lincoln mine, at Sutter Creek, twelve men have been suffocated.

Another Defaulter.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—E. A. Whitcomb, formerly State Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company for Indiana, who has figured here in two applications before the United States Court for an injunction against the Mutual Life Company, was arrested this evening on a requisition from the Governor of Indiana, charged with being a defaulter in the sum of $20,000 of policy premiums. He rests in the calaboose to-night, and will probably be taken to Indianapolis.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Gold and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Considerable excitement prevailed in Wall street yesterday over a decline in gold. For some months past it has been the current topic of conversation that Jay Gould, Henry M. Smith, Berry & Heiser, and other operators in the stock and gold markets were a pool for the purpose of bulling gold. On several occasions they bought lots aggregating from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, and it was popularly supposed that they had about $40,000,000 which they were holding for the purpose of creating a squeeze. Three-fourths of the bull clique were comparatively successful, for although they never attempted a decisive operation, yet they gradually, but firmly, forced the price upward until it reached 116. Considerable alarm prevailed among the bears and those merchants who were heavily short of gold against their importations, and various counter measures were suggested. Within the past few days gold has declined from about 116 to 115½, without exciting any marked attention outside of a limited circle of dealers. Yesterday morning, however, the price opened at 115½, and declined to 114½ amid great excitement. Rumors of a startling nature flooded the street, but were not to be traced to any authoritative source. By some it was asserted that the gold clique had fallen asunder, and that the price would descend much more rapidly than it had advanced. The rumor which most agitated the street was to the effect that Jay Gould had failed. Another was to the effect that he was unable to protect his brokers with the requisite margins. They had paid out the gold for his account, which was the cause of the decline. Still another rumor had it that Jay Gould, having become very much involved, had made an assignment of his property to his wife.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour higher for most grades under $7.50; other kinds held higher and less freely offered. The supply of No. 2 and superfine is extremely limited, and shipping extras very scarce and wanted to fill previous sales made at $6.20@6.25. The demand for future continues good. Minnesotas are scarce and firm. There is a good demand for new at a shade better prices. Sales of 31,800 brls, including 14,500 brls for future, and 2,000 brls shipping extras, seller September, at $7.00; 1,000 brls extra State, for each month, October, November, and December, at $7.00; 5,000 brls Western extras for October, at $7.25; 5,000 brls fair extra for October, at $7.00. Holders of wheat have again advanced their views 3 cents per bushel, but at this the demand is moderate. The absence of any assortment in good Milwaukee checks business. New wheat very scarce, and wanted. The absence of assortment, and the extreme prices asked, check business. The demand is fair for milling. At the close shippers held off. More active call for berth-room from the grain trade at higher rates, but with this exception the market was unchanged. The chartering business was fairly active and the market firm, with inquiry chiefly from the grain trade.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.02	56	75	N. W., fresh.	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.09	66	49	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.10	68	42	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.12	66	54	N., fresh.	....	Cloudy
9:00 p. m.	30.22	61	71	N. E., fresh.	....	Thret'g
10:18 p. m.	30.24	60	71	N., fresh.	....	Lt. rain

Maximum thermometer, 69.
Minimum thermometer, 54.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenr'ge	30.31	43	S., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Buffalo	30.12	56	W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Cairo	30.18	73	S. W., light.	.....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.30	60	N., fresh.	.07	Clear.
Chicago	30.24	60	N., fresh.	.....	Light rain.
Cincinnati	30.19	69	N. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	30.11	66	N. W., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.26	57	N. E., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Denver	30.29	61	Calm.	.07	Fair.
Detroit	30.19	58	N., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.27	52	W., gentle.	.01	Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.32	45	N., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Fort Garry	30.16	41	S. W., light.	.....	Fair.
Keokuk	30.25	62	N., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	30.33	56	N., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
Marquette	30.36	39	N. W., fresh.	.44	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.20	58	N., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.27	62	Calm.	.....	Fair.
St. Paul	30.29	53	N., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.16	64	N. W., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—For New England, the Middle States, and Lower-Lake region, the barometer will rise, with winds veering to fresh and brisk northwest and north, decidedly low temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather. For the Upper-Lake region and Northwest, generally clear weather, with winds veering to northerly and easterly. For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, northwest to northeast winds, lower temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi, gentle and fresh winds, partly cloudy weather, and areas of rain on the coast.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

FORT WAYNE, Sept. 5.—Weather very cold this evening, with prospects of frost. Snow fell quite hard this morning at Clam Lake, Mich.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Sept. 5, 1873:

	Above low water.	Change: Rise.	Change: Fall.
Cairo	8 ft. 6 in.	....	3 in.
Cincinnati	11 ft. 4 in.	9 in.	....
Davenport	2 ft. 2 in.	....	....
Keokuk	1 ft. 7 in.	....	....
Leavenworth	2 ft. 10 in.	....	1 in.
Louisville	5 ft. 6 in.	....	1 in.
Memphis	6 ft. 0 in.	....	1 in.
Nashville	2 ft. 8 in.	2 in.	....
*New Orleans	13 ft. 0 in.	1 in.	....
Omaha	5 ft. 2 in.	....	....
Pittsburgh	2 ft. 7 in.	....	2 in.
Shreveport	6 ft. 9 in.	....	3 in.
St. Louis	8 ft. 4 in.	....	....
St. Paul	3 ft. 9 in.	....	1 in.
Vicksburg	8 ft. 1 in.	....	2 in.
Yankton	6 ft. 6 in.	....	1 in.

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

FIRES.

At Troy, N. Y., Fond du Lac, Wis., and Chico, Cal.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 5.—A fire on Ohio street, West Troy, this morning, burned twelve houses. The loss is $40,000; insurance $25,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 4.—A fire this evening destroyed the residences of M. Bain and J. H. Vanalyke and two barns, involving a loss of $8,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—A fire at Chico destroyed twenty-five buildings. Loss about $20,000.

National Wealth.

From the Omaha Republican.

At the U. P. land department yesterday we were shown sod corn grown near Willow Island station that was sixteen feet in height, also sod potatoes of mammoth size. Willow Island station is 260 miles west of Omaha, on the U. P., and is in the midst of that great extent of country once known as "the Great American Desert." These products of the soil show how false was the name given to that country in days gone by. The land on which these potatoes and corn were grown was purchased of the Railroad Company, Jan. 2, 1873, by Richard Costeman, a section foreman.

We were also shown Utah specimens just received from Mr. George Cratton, special agent of the Railroad Company to prepare articles for exhibition in the Chicago Exposition. He has collected a rare and interesting variety of minerals. We noticed rich specimens of coal from Southern Utah, the most beautiful block of granite that we ever saw anywhere, paper made in Salt Lake, petrified sage brush, samples of Utah pottery, fine fire-clay, bricks from Utah, etc.

Reunion of Old Settlers of Adams and Brown Counties, Illinois.

CLAYTON, Ill., Sept. 5.—The Old Settlers' Association closed their fifth annual convention this evening. Hon. A. A. Glenn, of Mt. Sterling, Lorenzo Bull, of Quincy, and other distinguished old settlers delivered addresses and told their experiences. Clayton was selected for the next meeting, which takes place on the first Thursday and Friday of September, 1874.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. T. G. Black, Clayton, re-elected; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Granville Bond, Clayton; Lorenzo Bull, Quincy; A. A. Glenn, Mt. Sterling, and nine others; Secretary, Capt. J. O. Miller; Treasurer, George W. Booth; Historian, Capt. Henry Asbury.

The Convention was in every sense a success. Thousands of people were present, and the occasion promises to be a grand annual reunion of old settlers and their descendants.

FORT SILL.

The People at the Fort Have Not Heard of the Massacre—Dry Weather—Satanta and Big Tree Heard From.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Sept. 5.—Young Mr. Haworth, son of Agent Haworth, arrived here to-day from Ft. Sill. He left the Fort on the 1st inst. Everything was quiet at that date, and the people there had not yet heard of the story about the massacre. The Indians are behaving well. The Comanches and Kiowas had not been away from the reservation. During the month past the weather was very hot and dry, and the corn was much injured. Satanta and Big Tree had been heard from. They left Atoka, Indian Territory, in charge of a large escort of United States soldiers on the 23d ult.

VIRGINIA.

Deaths by Lightning—Results of a Duel.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 4.—During a storm in Nansemond County, the house of Charles E. Sumner was struck by lightning. Two of his children were killed, and his wife and another child were probably fatally injured.

Page McCarty, who killed one Mordecai in a duel, cannot be tried at present, owing to the severity of his own wounds. He will give bail in $10,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

It Is Impossible

To ignore those terrible nameless diseases that annually sweep so many hapless victims into the grave. We are compelled to recognize them, and it is the Good Samaritan's duty to try and cure them. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU stands unrivalled for all such diseases. Get the genuine, which has proprietor's private proprietary stamp. Beware of counterfeits. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL AND ARTISTIC METAL WORK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary,
Drinking Fountains,
Aquariums,
Deer, Dogs, Lions,
Emblematic Signs,
Copper Weather Vanes,
Stable Fittings, Crestings,
Iron Furniture,
Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS

Agents for the French Patent

BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.

HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

FOR SALE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

The Elegant Phoenix Hotel,

In the delightful and prosperous city of Bloomington, Ill., is offered for sale—that is, the furniture, fixtures, and long lease. The house was opened in 1872, and has enjoyed an unbroken paying patronage ever since. Is provided with all modern improvements, tile floors, hot and cold bath rooms. Indeed it is conceded by all travelers to be the most convenient and luxurious hotel outside of Chicago, and is the only first-class Hotel in Bloomington. Urgent other business is the only reason for offering the above premises for sale. For complete particulars address, or call on the proprietor, N. C. KENNASTER, Bloomington, Ill. Those in Chicago can gain full information by calling on H. M. WILCOX, Room 3, over Cook County National Bank.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company will be prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the Steamer "International," now plying between Fort Erie and Buffalo. She is a wooden paddle steamer, and carries 14 cars on her deck. Will be ready for delivery upon the completion of the "International Bridge," during the month of October next. Offers for this steamer (to be delivered in Fort Erie) will be received by the undersigned.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
Montreal, Aug. 12, 1873.

FLAG POLES,

Of all sizes, ready-made or made to order. Also, a good supply of Well-borers' Poles. White Ash Poles, of all sizes, always on hand. Orders left with GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 226 and 228 South Water-st., will meet with prompt attention.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies....2 cts. | 100 Copies...75 cts.
10 Copies.......15 cts. | 1,000 Copies....$5.00

Address J. W. DEAN,
Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

HAINES' NEW TREATISE,

For Justices of the Peace.

Sixth Edition, Revised. 1 vol., 850 pp. $7.50.

E. B. MYERS, Publisher,

93 Washington-st.

POLITICAL.

A Card from the Citizens of the Ninth Ward.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3, 1873.

JOHN D. RYAN, Esq.:

We, the undersigned, Tax-Payers, Property-Holders, and Voters of the Ninth Ward, believing that you are a fit and proper person to represent us and our interests in the Common Council, respectfully call upon you to be our candidate in the coming election. If you consent to be our candidate please answer through the press.

Michael J. Granger, William O'Day,
Alexander Frazer, August Adam,
M. W. Ordway, S. S. Norton,
John Wilson, John McGrath,
John Lannon, William Hastings,
H. LeGault, M. Murphy,
And many others.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Congregation Banay Scholom.

The above Congregation hold services at their Synagogue every Friday evening and Saturday morning. Rev. Dr. A. J. Messing officiating, and are now ready to sell seats for the coming holy days, by the Hon. Committee, J. Glogosky, 262 ...; L. ..., 36 Clark-st.

LITHOGRAPHY

AND ENGRAVING, in every variety, with skill and promptness. UNION LITHO. CO., 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Michigan-av.

[...]ET AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.

There was considerable falling off in the country orders for currency again to-day, though, as was the case day before yesterday, it may prove only temporary. The amount going out is still very large, and indicate a stronger disposition in the country to sell the wheat crop and get it out of the way than has been shown in any previous season.

A more active demand for money is the result of the accumulation of grain here during the past few days. The deficiency of lake tonnage to carry off the grain is also causing a large amount of Iowa grain to seek other routes to the East than via Chicago: This morning the Rock Island Railroad ordered 100 cars of wheat now being loaded in Iowa to be taken direct through to New York via the Joliet Cut-Off, this change being made at the request of the shippers in consequence of the high lake freights and the scarcity of warehouse room in Chicago.

Exchange was nominal to-day at 25c ℘ $1,000 discount.

The report that the city has borrowed $500,000 of the State Savings Institution *in addition* to the "$1,000,000 recently borrowed of the same bank," is incorrect. Some months ago the city borrowed $500,000 of the State Savings Institution. Recently the City Comptroller tried to negotiate $500,000 city bonds in New York, but the Usury law of the State of New York prevented money-lenders from buying from the city *direct* at less than par for 7 per cent bonds, 7 per cent being the highest legal rate of interest in New York. Rather than place the bonds in the hands of a third party in New York to sell, the Comptroller negotiated the $500,000 with the State Savings Institution of this city, thus making the total indebtedness of the city to the bank $1,000,000.

ADDITIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

Our washington dispatches of yesterday (Sept 4) made a muddle of the supposed information about the issue of additional circulation under "the $44,000,000 re-distribution act." There is no such thing as a "$44,000,000 re-distribution act." The act of July, 1870, authorized an increase of $54,000,000 in the National Bank circulation, thus making the aggregate amount of circulation authorized, $354,000,000. The same act provided that $25,000,000 of the already authorized $300,000,000 should be taken from banks in the Eastern States and *re-distributed* among banks in the Western States; but that this re-distribution should not take place until the additional $54,000,000 had been issued to such banks as had a right to it. At the latest accounts the whole of the $54,000,000 had been issued to new banks in the West and South except about $6,000,000, which had been applied for but had not been issued yet, because the banks applying for it had not yet deposited the United States bonds required as security for the circulation. The banks to which this remaining $6,000,000 of circulation was apportioned have the option of taking it any time before the 18th inst. If they do not take it by that time it will be distributed among any other Western or Southern banks that may apply for it.

One point of great interest in connection with the issue of $54,000,000 of additional circulation is, that it has taken considerably over three years to get banks to take it. During the first year after the passage of the act only about $20,000,000 of the additional circulation was applied for and taken by new banks. During the second year less than $16,000,000, and during the third year less than $15,000,000. It is time that banks in the Eastern States were excluded from any participation in this $54,000,000, but it is evident from the slowness with which this $54,000,000 was taken that there is much less profit in National Bank circulation than the popular notion ascribes to it.

There is, also, another point of still greater interest: The fact that it has taken over three years to get banks to issue $54,000,000 of additional circulation shows that the fears of inflation in case of the removal of all restrictions on the aggregate amount of National Bank currency are entirely groundless. It will, of course, be argued that the average increase of only about $17,000,000 per year, as shown above, would have been much larger if it had not been that the law required that the 3 per cent certificates,—which the National Banks had been using as legal-tender reserves,—should be retired and canceled in proportion to the increase of National Bank circulation. There is, however, no validity in this argument against the removal of all restrictions on the aggregate amount of National Bank circulation now. If all such limitations were removed, banks would only take the circulation to the extent that they found it profitable. The 3 per cent certificates are now all out of the way, and the profits of the circulation are considerably less than they were when banks could use these 3 per cents as reserves, and there is reason to believe that if all the National Banks of the United States were allowed to issue all the circulation they could deposit bonds for, at the same proportion of circulation to bonds as now, the average increase of National Bank circulation would not exceed $25,000,000 per annum during the next five years. This is even assuming that there was no decrease of legal-tender greenbacks from the present aggregate of $356,000,000. The ground for this presumption, is that the last three years have given the West and South nearly all the bank circulation they have the capital to take, and that for the next three years the demand from Western banks would be small. But if the banks were allowed to issue as much circulation as they pleased (only provided they deposited United States bonds for security as now) and at the same time the process of retiring greenbacks in proportion to the issue of National Bank notes were continued, as under the law of July, 1870, the change in the proportion of the National Bank notes and greenbacks would soon create a demand for greenbacks for reserves, and would make a premium for greenbacks over National Bank notes. This would soon establish a system of redemption of National Bank notes in greenbacks, which would eventually be the means of bringing us to specie resumption, without any further legal enactments. The National Banks are now obliged to hold about $100,000,000 of legal-tender notes and about $20,000,000 of specie continually locked up in their vaults as part of their reserves. If the aggregate of National Bank circulation was about $500,000,000 and the aggregate of greenbacks was $200,000,000, nearly the whole of the $200,000,000 of greenbacks would be locked up in the vaults of the banks as reserves. This condition of things would make greenbacks at par with gold. Therefore it is plain, that to remove all limitations from the amount of National Bank circulation and to retire greenbacks in proportion to the increase of National Bank notes, is the surest road to specie resumption.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116	116¼
5-20s of '64	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '65	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115¾	116
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117¼	117¾
5-20s of 68, Jan. and July	117¼	117¾
10-40s	112¾	113¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114¼	114¾
Gold (full weight)	114¾	115
Gold Coupons	114¾	115
Gold Exchange	.....	115
Sterling Exchange	.....	107¾@108¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Town'ip 10s	.....	95@98
Money on approved collaterals	.....	8@9 per cent

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Sept. 5:

CITY PROPERTY.

Bissell st, near s w cor of Dayton st; n e f, 25x100 ft, dated July 22; consideration, $1,450.

Lots 45 and 46, in Block 15, Holstein, dated Sept. 5; consideration, $750.

Mohawk st, 215 3-10 ft s of Menomonee st, w f, 24x120 ft, dated Sept. 4; consideration, $1,050.

Prairie av, 608 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 30x125 ft, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $2,000.

Buddan st, 133¼ ft n of Swift place, e f, 25x124 ft, dated June 25; consideration, $1,950.

Sangamon st, 125 ft n of Front st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $1,225.

Same as the above, dated April 3; consideration, $1,000.

Park av, 126 1-10 ft e of Hoyne st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $5,000.

Lewis st, 95 3-10 ft n of Morgan st, e f, 26x125 ft, dated Aug 11; consideration, $700.

Lewis st, 70 2-10 ft n of Morgan st, e f, 26x125 ft, dated Aug. 11; consideration, $700.

Canalport av, 25 ft w of String st, s f, 25x98 ft, dated March 3; consideration, $3,300.

Spring st, 113 ft e of Wentworth av, n f, 120x120 ft, with 48x120 ft adjoining on Twenty-seventh st, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $5,000.

Undivided ½ of sub Lot 9 of Lots 8 and 10, in Block 10, Rockwell's Addition, dated July 19; consideration, $1,600.

West Twelfth st, between Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, Lot 145, dated Aug. 18; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 25, in Block 14, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $1,000.

West Division st, s w corner of Paulina st, 25x124 ft, with building, dated June 2; consideration, $3,800.

Lot 3, in Cossitt's Addition, dated Oct. 25, 1872; consideration, $950.

Lot 27, in Block 4, in Magie & High's Addition, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $2,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 6, in Block 28, Hyde Park, dated Aug. 30; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 19, in Block 12, of Melton's lots 9 to 12, of Iglehart's s w ¼ Sec 7, 38, 14, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $300.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 19 and 20, in e ½ of Block 8, in Johnston's e ½ of s e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Aug. 18; consideration, $2,500.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	4,291	3,000	6,849	4,136
Wheat, bu	208,370	49,090	315,558	76,461
Corn, bu	251,259	255,775	84,652	126,080
Oats, bu	74,370	73,820	25,319	14,123
Rye, bu	13,954	5,156	10,700	1,550
Barley, bu	35,690	32,975	3,831	7,243
Grass seed, lbs	192,030	185,340	319,668	8,100
Flax seed, lbs	334,600	238,051	......	361,000
Broom-corn, lbs	20,000	8,400	49,500	7,090
Cured meats, lbs	47,800	60,556	329,532	75,500
Beef, brls	......	70	......	165
Pork, brls	......	153	177	26
Lard, lbs	5,200	11,520	82,300	57,300
Tallow, lbs	11,270	18,190	......	1,000
Butter, lbs	77,050	56,153	21,540	9,000
Live hogs, No	12,680	13,372	7,908	7,159
Cattle, No	3,373	2,970	1,448	722
Sheep, No	926	1,107	......	......
Hides, lbs	75,860	113,270	92,666	98,010
Highwines, brls	162	75	110	569
Wool, lbs	110,045	51,180	147,256	97,280
Potatoes, bu	590	846	31	......
Lumber, m feet	6,884	4,484	2,600	1,941
Shingles, m	2,370	5,340	1,842	1,559
Lath, m	460	265	457	262
Salt, brls	2,170	......	4,918	1,442

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,286 bu wheat, 3,492 bu corn, 2,279 bu oats, 567 bu rye, 2,515 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 501 cars wheat, 454 cars corn, 10,000 bu No. 1 do, 22,900 bu No. 2 do, and 6,000 bu high mixed do, by canal; 59 cars oats, 27 cars rye, 64 cars barley. Total (1,105 cars), 459,000 bu.

The sale of the Munn & Scott interest in the four elevators controlled by that firm up to about a year ago was made to-day under an order in bankruptcy. Jesse Hoyt, of New York, bought the whole, as follows: Three-quarters of the Northwestern, $95,000; whole of the Munn & Scott (now the Fulton), $75,000; five-sixteenths of the Union, $64,500; and five-sixteenths of the City, $81,000. Total, $315,000. It will be remembered that the bankrupt firm sold out this interest a year ago to George Arnold & Co., and that the buyers found themselves obliged to enter the market and purchase up some $250,000 worth of corn and wheat in order to obviate the necessity of using the "false bottoms" which Munn & Scott had invented but not patented. The refusal of the Court to recognize the sale to Armour & Co. makes it rather hard for that firm, as there seems to be no means of their recovering the money they expended to make good the grain account of Munn & Scott. The reason for the order in bankruptcy was that Munn & Scott had, previous to that sale, executed a mortgage of their interest in the property to Jesse Hoyt & Co., of New York, who have now bought it in.

A good many surmises were indulged in to-day on 'Change in relation to the possible effect of the resignation of Collector Harper upon the incumbency of the office of Chief Grain Inspector, at present held by a brother of the late Collector. Of course no one knew anything about it.

Something like 20 canal-boat loads of corn were sent to day to the Hough Elevator, which is now about the only house that takes in canal grain. The houses are all filling up rapidly, and some are nearly full.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again active to-day, and the principal cereals were higher, though not uniformly strong. The receipts of grain showed a slight decrease, and there was no advance in freights other than what had been expected (by rail), while there was a first-class speculative demand in most departments, but little for shipment, except in wheat, though considerable freight-room was engaged for corn.

There was a liberal distribution of bleached and colored cottons, and also a fair movement in woolen textiles,—the demand being stimulated, no doubt, by the advancing tendency now shown by the raw materials. The attendance of country merchants is not much larger than a fortnight ago, but mail orders are pouring in from all quarters with steadily increasing volume, and the interiors of our wholesale houses present an animated scene. Groceries continue active, with prices firm all around. Prices of coffees seem not yet to have reached their maximum, Javas being marked up another ¼c to-day, or to 31½@32c for Old Government, and 30½@31c for No. 2. Sugars also are exceedingly firm, and "hards," which are in scant supply, have again advanced. Under an increasing demand syrups and molasses continue to work upward, several changes being noted. In spices an increased movement is also reported, and the general tendency of prices is to advance. Cloves are now quoted at 40@42c,—an advance of 2c. Rice, candles, soaps, etc., remain steady and firm. The butter and cheese markets were without new features. There was a quieter feeling in the grain-bag market, but prices were held with unabated firmness, as dealers still find it impossible to get the goods forward fast enough to enable them to fill their orders with satisfactory promptness. Stark's and one or two other popular brands are extremely scarce. Cheese remains steady, as previously quoted. Coal was firm and unchanged. Hay remains inactive, and quotations are simply nominal. Hides and leather are moving freely at full rates. There was a good degree of activity in oils, and prices were firm for most descriptions. The only quotable change was an advance of 3c in linseed, holders being firm at 93@98c for raw and boiled. The advance was made necessary by the enhanced cost of the seed. There is only a light supply on the market, and a further upward movement is pretty generally looked for. No changes were reported in the paint, pig-iron, tobacco, wood, and paper markets.

The yard trade in lumber continues active, the country trade being very good and steadily increasing. The market is firm from sympathy with the market for cargo lumber. The receipts at the docks were only fair, and the market was active, the advance obtained yesterday being fully sustained. Building materials met with a fair average demand at steady prices. Metals and tinners' stock were active and firm at the current rates. The advance in nails anticipated yesterday has taken place. They are now quoted at $4.62½ rates. Salt, naval stores, and cooperage are unchanged. There were no new developments in wool, hops, or broom-corn. The former staple is active and firm, and the two latter are in tolerable fair request at former prices. Clover and flax seed were firm at yesterday's prices. Timothy seed was more active, and prime was a trifle higher. Green fruits were in good supply, and domestic varieties were easy. Lemons and California fruits remain firmer. The market was well supplied with poultry and game, and as the demand was rather light, comparatively, at least for poultry, prices were not very firm. Eggs were a trifle higher.

Highwines were again active and weak, declining 2c per gallon, in sympathy with continued weakness in New York. The market has been buoyed up during the past few weeks by speculative purchasers, and, now that there are symptoms of a withdrawal of European orders, the speculative holders are turning their lots on the market. It is probable, however, that the current weakness will be followed by a strong upward turn, as stocks are light. Sales were made of 50 brls at 95c, and 350 brls at 93c per gallon. The market closed weak at 92½@93c.

Lake freights were more active, unchanged on Buffalo rates, and 1c lower to Canadian ports, the market having been unduly advanced in that direction yesterday. About all the vessels offered were taken. Rates by sail to Buffalo were 10c on oats, 13c on corn, and 14c on wheat. To Kingston, 21c on wheat. Through freights are about 30c to New York, and 33c to New England points, on wheat. A total of 15 charters was reported, which will carry out 190,000 bu wheat and 100,000 bu corn, in addition to those chartered last evening.

Rail freights were advanced to-day 5c per 100 lbs on grain and fourth-class, making the rates 50c to New York, and 55c to Boston, with $1.00, and $1.10 per brl for flour to those points. The change was noted by us this morning, but had been anticipated for several days past. Shippers have engaged a great number of cars to carry grain at the old rates. Many of these cars are being loaded at night, the owners of the grain depending altogether on the honor of the warehousemen for quality.

Provisions were more active, though there was not much doing. Mess pork was in some demand for small lots, and for the winter options, which were quoted stronger, January being 20c higher. Lard was in fair request. Meats were a shade easier, especially on short ribs, though reported stronger in Liverpool under a brisk demand. Provisions are gradually picking up in interest, though in rather a small way as yet, and there is no foreign inquiry, as usual at this part of the year. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $15.87½@15.95; do seller October, $15.00@15.25; do seller December, $13.40@13.50; seller January, $13.62½@13.75; lard, cash or seller September, $7.85@7.90; summer do, 7⅛c; seller November, 7⅝c. Lard, seller December, 7⅛@7⅝c; do seller January, 7⅝c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@11½c. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅛@8c for shoulders; 8⅜@8⅝c for short ribs; and 9@9⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8⅛@8⅜c. English meats, 9⅛@9⅜c for short ribs; 9⅜@9⅝c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at ⅛c below these prices. Short ribs, seller December, at 6⅜@6⅝c, boxed; do short clear, 6⅞@7c. Bacon is quoted at 9c for shoulders; 9⅞c for clear ribs; 10⅞c for short clear; and 13½@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 7@7⅛c; grease quotable at 4⅝@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 50 brls mess pork at $16.25; 500 brls do, seller the month, at $15.95; 1,000 brls do, seller January, at $13.75; 500 tcs lard at 7⅞c; 1,000 tcs do, seller January, at 7⅝c; 250 tcs do, seller December and January, at 7⅝c; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 8⅝c; 150,000 lbs summer do at 8⅛c; 60,000 lbs short clear at 9c; 10,500 lbs bacon hams at 15⅛c, canvassed and packed; 20,000 lbs bellies at 8⅞c, packed.

Flour was less active, but the reason was a lack of offerings. There was a good shipping demand for all grades to occupy freight-room chartered at 10c per brl less than the schedule which goes into effect to-day on all new contracts. Our stocks here are small, and are mostly held for shipment, while receipts are light. Prices were a shade stronger on spring extras, though chiefly on the lower grades. Bran was easier. Sales were reported of 100 brls white spring extras at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.75; 250 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at $7.00; 100 brls do (Minnesota) at $6.75; 550 brls do, and 100 brls (Minnesota), and 100 brls (Woodbine) at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do, low, at $5.25; 600 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.40. Total, 2,300 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $11.50 on track. The following was the range of prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 7.00@ 9.00
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 5.60
Minnesotas (patent)	9.00@10.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.75
Spring superfines	2.75@ 4.75
Bran	11.50@12.00

Wheat was active and excited. Liverpool and New York were both quoted stronger, and the receipts were rather less than heretofore, while the reported shipments were again large. These stimulated a good shipping demand, which would, probably, have existed without those influences. The facts in the case are that shippers had previously chartered a large amount of freight-room (most of it by rail) in anticipation of the advance which we announced this morning, and were to-day obliged to secure the receipts that had not hitherto been brought in, or lose the benefit of the 3c per bu difference in freight to the East. Hence they "went for" the cash wheat in something like the way that a hungry bull goes at a haystack, causing a further advance of 2⅝c, and widening the premium to 3⅛c over the option for this month's delivery, though the latter was dragged up 1⅝c by the demand for cash lots. The short interest bought freely, but chiefly for this month's delivery, some of them being fearful of another squeeze, and there was also a good demand for investment, while few were disposed to sell short on the upward rush. The shippers pushed buying some time before the close of the session, having probably bought up all the offerings. Then the option market weakened for want of support, and fell off materially, reducing the average of the day's advance. Seller the month opened at $1.15⅝, advanced to $1.17¼, and declined to $1.15⅝ at the close. Seller October was almost inactive, selling sparingly at $1.13⅝@1.14¼, closing firm at $1.14. Seller the year sold at $1.12@1.13¼. Cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.18, rose to $1.20½, and declined to $1.19 at the close. No. 1 spring closed at $1.24½ for lots not Northwestern; No. 3 spring closed at $1.15; and rejected do at about $1.06. Winter wheat was inactive. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25½; 13,600 bu do at $1.25; 2,800 bu do at $1.24½; 3,000 bu do Northwestern at $1.26; 2,000 bu do at $1.25¼; 5,800 bu do at $1.25; 88,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.20½; 13,800 bu do at $1.20¼; 108,000 bu do at $1.20; 14,200 bu do at $1.19¾; 65,800 bu do at $1.19½; 5,000 bu do at $1.18; 6,400 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.20¾; 4,400 bu do at $1.20½; 7,600 bu do at $1.20; 3,200 bu do at $1.19¾; 26,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.15; 2,000 bu do at $1.14½; 1,200 bu do at $1.14; 4,000 bu rejected spring at $1.08; 800 bu do at $1.07; 2,800 bu do at $1.06; 400 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.04. Total, 396,000 bu.

Corn was active and stronger, advancing 1c per bu, though there was no shipping demand, except for high mixed and rejected, and the receipts were again large, with very light shipments reported. Liverpool was early reported 1c per 480 lbs higher, and New York followed suit, while there were reports in from the country that a rather severe chill had been experienced in three or four places, which, though not a frost, made some operators shiver for fear of one. These things brought out an active speculative demand, and would probably have caused the shippers to take hold more freely, but for the fact that they already hold a great deal more corn than they can send forward. Cash corn found ready sale when in store, as the premium on October options paid well for carrying into next month. But it was difficult to sell the large quantities of canal corn lying in the river, for fear of not being able to place it in store, as most of the elevators that can receive canal corn are already so nearly full that they are reserving their spare room for railroad arrivals. There was a heavy speculative demand for next month's option. Seller October opened at 42⅝c, declined ⅛c, advanced to 44c, and fell back to 43½@43⅝c at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 41⅛c, advanced to 42⅛c, and closed at 41⅝c. High mixed and strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 sold at 42@42⅝c, closing at the inside. The same afloat were at a discount, instead of a premium, as is usually the case. Rejected was quiet but firm at 39c. Cash sales were reported of 16,000 bu high-mixed, at 42⅝c; 91,000 bu do at 42½c; 8,000 bu do at 42⅛c; 7,600 bu do at 42c; 20,000 bu No. 2 at 42⅝c; 55,400 bu do at 42¼c; 10,400 bu do at 42⅛c; 82,000 bu do at 42c; 50,000 bu do at 41⅞c; 30,000 bu do at 41⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 41⅛c; 10,000 bu rejected at 39c; 36,000 bu No. 1 and high-mixed at 40⅝c, afloat. Total, 426,400 bu.

Oats were in fair demand, and ⅛@⅜c higher, in sympathy with wheat and corn; but, like them, fell off long before the end of the session. The receipts were again more than double the shipments, and there was only a littly inquiry for shipment to-day, in car lots. New York was firm, but not particularly strong. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 28½@28⅝c, with a few car lots of fresh receipts at 29c; seller October at 29½@29⅝c, both options closing rather firm at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 29c; 30,000 bu do at 28⅝c; 35,800 bu do at 28½c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 29c; 1,800 bu rejected at 26½c; 3,000 bu do at 26c; 1,800 bu by sample at 33½c; 600 bu do at 33c; 1,800 bu do white at 32½c; 3,000 bu mixed at 28½c; 600 bu do at 29½c. Total, 82,000 bu.

Rye was in fair request, and steady, at the advance noted yesterday, being only in moderate supply, with fair shipments by rail. Sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at 68c. Rejected was nominal at 61@62c. Seller the month was quotable at about 67@67½c, and seller October at 66@66½.

Barley was quiet and weak, being 7@10c lower, with a very irregular feeling. Operators on both sides seemed afraid to trade, though sellers were a little the most confident of the two, as the recent advance has brought out receipts, and a great deal of barley is reported as waiting to come in from the country as soon as cars can be procured, most of which will probably be here this month. The market for No. 2, cash or seller September, opened nominally with buyers at $1.20, and sellers at $1.25. First sales were made at $1.20, and the market then declined to $1.18 at the close. No. 3 opened strong at 90c, but declined at 82½c, and closed very dull. Rejected closed at about 74c. Cash sales were reported of 5,800 bu No. 2 at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.18; 3,200 bu No. 3 at 90c; 800 bu do at 85c; 2,000 bu do at 83c; 400 bu do at 82½c; 400 bu rejected at 77c; 800 bu do at 76c; 1,600 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 74c; 400 bu by sample at $1.23; 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.12; 400 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu do at 95c, delivered; 400 bu do at 90c on track. Total, 18,200 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade of this city to-day:

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast; the advance asked by holders prevents business. Cargoes of wheat on passage strong; good cargoes of California wheat for shipment, 64s. Fair average quality spring off coast, 60s. Floating cargoes of corn off coast very active; good cargoes American mixed off coast, 31s; do for shipment, 30s 6d. English country markets generally very strong and mostly higher. Extra State flour, 32s. Short ribs, 41s. Lard, 40s 6d. French country markets for wheat generally firmer. Mark Lane—Wheat active; California, 12s 11d @13 3d; spring, 11s 10d@12s 6d. Liverpool—Corn, 31s 6d. Extra State flour, 31s 6d. Lard, 39s 6d. Stretford short ribs, 40s. If the wet weather should continue in England harvest will be very late.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

The receipts of wheat continue in considerable volumes, chiefly the result of late interior purchases, and to which we called attention a week since. Sellers have very generally shown a disposition to rush their wheat forward to tide-water, thus giving dispatch to vessels on the berth. At 2c and upward farmers have manifested a desire to sell their surplus grain freely; and operators have taken advantage of this circumstance to secure all the large crop parcels offered by Farmers' Unions, Granges, and the like, combining for self-protection. By so doing, purchasers have been better enabled to secure large parcels of wheat, paying therefor, in many cases, San Francisco prices. Judging from present indications, the majority of the wheat raised in the State has already passed from the farmers' control into the hands of exporters and dealers. The impression prevails in some well-informed circles that crops of both wheat and barley will fall considerably short of early estimates. This we think not improbable, judging from the great falling off in the demand for grain sacks, and of which there now promises to be a considerable surplus, showing most conclusively that the grain yield falls below the average.

A very notable feature in trade circles has been the auction sale of a cargo of white wheat, of average quality, 62 lbs to the bu. The ship J. T. Foster, Jr., was chartered for Cork, with the privilege of one of two continental ports, with 5s freight additional to Antwerp or Havre, at £4 1s 6d. The cargo consisted of 1,950 tons. It was all in sacks, save about 250 tons in bulk (cut for stowage, according to the custom of the port). This wheat was disposed of by sample, and being of uniform quality, was sold, including cost, freight, and $40,000 insurance, at 60s 7d per quarter of 500 lbs, payable with bills on London at 60 days' sight, the seller reserving the privilege of exchange at 50d. The ship and cargo of wheat was cleared at the Custom-House in the name of the Farmers' Co-operative Union.

We remark quite a speculative movement in barley, stimulated by a continued export demand and the prevailing growing impression that the crop has been largely over-estimated, although of good average quality.

The monthly report No. 10 of the Bureau of Statistics is just out, and is ready for distribution. The following synopsis has been furnished by Dr. Young, Chief of the Bureau:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic exports (specie value).	Foreign exports.
Month ended—			
April 30, 1873	$57,537,911	$52,843,055	$3,858,034
April 30, 1872	73,951,179	42,513,635	2,078,536
Ten months, '73	556,463,585	485,400,447	22,104,363
Ten months, '72	521,313,001	409,473,997	18,724,027

Of the total imports and exports for the months ended April 30, 1873 and 1872, the following amounts consisted of merchandise, and of specie and bullion respectively:

	Imports.	Domestic exports (specie value).	Foreign exports.
Merchandise, 1873	$537,984,877	$420,798,405	$13,417,179
Specie and bullion, 1873	18,483,708	64,602,042	8,187,384
Merchandise, 1872	509,226,882	368,645,099	12,351,697
Specie and bullion, 1873	12,086,174	40,828,898	6,372,390

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse April 30, 1873, was $71,540,449 as compared with $90,940,378 April 30, 1872.

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the imports are in excess of the exports, domestic and foreign, combined, to the amount of $68,273,499 for the ten months ended April 30, 1873, while for the corresponding period of 1872 the imports exceeded the exports by $58,058,901.

Of the total trade for the ten months ended April 30, 1873 and 1872, the following values were carried in American and foreign vessels and in cars and other vehicles respectively:

	Imports.	Domestic exp'ts (mixed values).	Foreign exports.
1873.			
American vessels	$139,375,425	$138,428,336	$6,624,266
Foreign vessels	401,998,086	396,773,073	13,274,571
Land vehicles	15,095,104	6,353,098	2,205,726
1872.			
American vessels	138,145,960	136,065,387	5,464,180
Foreign vessels	367,864,140	307,569,405	10,663,534
Land vehicles	15,302,906	5,560,378	2,396,313

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared in the foreign trade during the twelve months ended April 30, 1873 and 1872 respectively, were as follows:

	Entered. No.	Tons.	Cleared. No.	Tons.
Amer. vessels, 1873	10,979	3,587,314	11,126	3,722,397
For'n vessels, 1873	19,603	7,823,473	19,823	7,867,520
Amer. vessels, 1872	10,242	3,755,560	10,453	3,703,711
For'n vessels, 1872	19,076	7,087,209	18,920	6,874,314

LATEST.

Wheat and corn were both active in the afternoon, and the former advanced ⅛@¼c, the latter ⅜@⅝c. Wheat sold at $1.15⅝@1.15⅞ seller the month, and $1.13⅜@1.14⅛ seller October, both options closing at the outside. Corn closed at 42⅛c seller the month, and 43⅝c seller October. Oats were steady at 29½@29⅝c seller October. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork at $13.50, seller December, and 100,000 lbs short ribs at 9c cash.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and 4c lower, closing at $1.88 @1.91 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—Were quiet, and without change. We repeat: Prime navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair, $1.25@2.00.

BUTTER—The daily arrivals of choice butter do not prove equal to the current requirements of local consumers, and consequently holders are enabled to promptly realize and at satisfactory prices. Our quotations, 22@25c, are readily obtained for suitable table grades, while for something fancy as high as 26@28c is occasionally obtained. Shippers were doing but little and low grades ruled very quiet. We quote: Choice yellow, 22@25c; medium to good, 17@20c; inferior to common, 12@15c.

BAGGING—There was less urgency in the demand for grain bags, the recent advance having a tendency to check the movement, but the inquiry is still liberal for the season, and the market maintains a firm tone. In burlaps and gunnies a fair business is doing at unchanged prices. Wool sacks remain inactive. We quote: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American A, 33c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM CORN—Was in moderate demand, a good share of the trading being among the dealers; although orders are received all the while, generally for small lots. The demand is principally for corn which brings from 3@6c. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 8@9½c; No. 1 stalk, braid, 6@7c; No. 2 do, 5@6c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; red tip, 3½@4½c; pale and red, 3@4c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Met with a fair inquiry. The stocks especially of bricks, are larger, but prices are pretty well sustained at present. We quote: Stucco, $3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℘ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℘ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ℘ brl; white sand, ℘ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℘ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Dealers report the market unchanged in its general features. Business, while not particularly active, is fully up to expectations, and, as there are no large stocks on hand, holders seem confident that present rates will be maintained. Stocks are mainly composed of medium to good grades, there being little that is inferior, and only a light supply of strictly prime. We quote: York factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—Prices remain unchanged. The demand continues good both on local account and to supply interior wants, at the annexed range of prices: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—This market is unchanged in any essential particular. Prices are tolerably steady for barrels and tierces and strong for stock. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 8½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Are in good local demand, and fresh receipts sell at advanced prices, while old stock is slow. Sales have been made at 13@14c, and in a few instances at 15c; old stock, 12@12½c.

FEATHERS—Sell readily on arrival at full quoted prices, as follows: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 76c; jobbing price, 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@72c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—A quiet feeling prevailed in this market. Orders were mostly for small lots to meet immediate requirements, prices being considered too high to justify extensive purchases. There is, however, no immediate prospect of a decline either in lake or saltwater descriptions, the feeling at the moment being decidedly firm. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The weakness in the apple market, recently reported, proves, upon further investigation, to be confined to the imaginations of one or two dealers of "bearish" proclivities. Prime apples, and, in fact, all descriptions, are scarce, and, until the new crop begins to move, there need be no apprehensions of a further decline. Pitted cherries are in scant supply, and have again advanced; now held at 30@33c. Other domestics were unchanged, and very firm. Raisins continue active and strong; holders are now asking $3.25@3.35 for layers. Nuts are firm. Following are the prices current. FOREIGN—Dates, 9½@9¾c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@15c; raisins, layers, $3.20@3.30; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.70; raisins, Valencia, 11½@12c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan sliced, 10½@11c; Michigan quarters, 9@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@26c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@16c; raspberries, 42@44c; pitted cherries, 30@33c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Tarragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8c.

GROCERIES—Activity was again noticeable both in staple and fancy groceries, and prices were unequivocally firm all around. Coffees are strong, and in Java grades we note another ½c advance. Hard sugars are in short supply, and are still working upward, patent cut being quoted at 13⅝@13⅞c; and crushed, powdered, and granulated at 12½@12⅝c. Soft and brown sugars are very firm, but unchanged in price. Syrups and molasses are beginning to move on a liberal scale, and prices are advancing, the finer grades having gone up fully 5c within the past four days. Cloves have again advanced, now quoted at 40@42c. Other goods in the list were firm and unchanged. We revise our list as follows:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES — Mocha, 34@35½c; O. G. Java, 31½@32c; Java, No. 2, 30½@31c; fancy Rio, 27@27½c; choice do, 26½@26¾c; prime Rio, 25½@26c; good do, 25¼@25½c; common do, 24½@24¾c; roasting do, 23½@23¾c; Singapore Java, 28@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26⅝@27½c; do, prime, 25⅝@26⅝c; Maracaibo, 26½@26¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13⅞c; crushed and powdered, 12½@12⅝c; granulated, 12½@12⅝c; A, standard, 11½@11⅝c; do, No. 2, 11½@11⅝c; B, 11½@11⅛c; extra C, 11@11⅛c; C No. 2, 10⅝@10⅞c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10½c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9⅞@10c; fair do, 9¼@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; common do, 8@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do prime, 9⅛@9⅝c; do, fair, 8½@9⅛c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 75@80c; good sugar house syrup, 62@65c; extra do, 62@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 30@33c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@42c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28c@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 18@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c; cocoanut, 7@7½c; Champaign, 6½@6¾c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Domestic fruits were in liberal supply, excepting peaches, and prices were easy at about yesterday's range, cranberries being lower. We repeat: Lemons, $14.00@15.00 per box. California pears, $5.00@6.00 per case; do plums, red, $4.00 per case, 20 lbs; do, green, 15 lbs, $2.00@2.50. California grapes, $4.50@5.00 per box; apples at $1.00@1.75 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $2.00@3.00 per brl; 35@50c per basket. Blackberries, $4.50 per case; wild do, $2.00@2.50 per case. Pears, 40@50c per box or basket; Bartlett's do, 75c@$1.00 per box. Peaches, 40c@$1.25 per box or basket; do choice per basket, $1.50@2.00. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $2.00@2.75; do 36 lbs, $2.50; do, in baskets, 40@60c; 5@7c per lb; Delaware do, $1.25 per basket. Siberian crab-apples, 35@40c per basket. Green gage plums, $2.50 per basket. Blue (Michigan) plums, $2.00. Plums in cases, $2.00@2.50 per basket. Cranberries, $3.25 per bu.

HOPS—There was no particular change. Old hops are selling to interior brewers, and stocks are very low. Quotations range from 20@40c. The market for new is not yet established. The prices named are 45@55c.

HAY—Nothing new was developed in the hay market. The demand is still almost entirely confined to local consumers, and their wants are mainly supplied from wagons. There is no inquiry for shipment up the lakes, and Eastern buyers do not yet deem it safe to handle the new crop. Prices remain nominally unchanged. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers—cars to contain 20,000 lbs.—as follows: New timothy, prime, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.00@14.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $11.00; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were fairly active and firm at the late advance. We continue to quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 16@17c; veal-kip, 13@13½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 11@11½c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored out, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—A steady improvement is noted in the demand, and prices are hardening. Quotations are below:

Iron	3 6-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	rates
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c	rates
German plow steel	11 @12c	℘ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	℘ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℘ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	℘ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	℘ lb
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	℘ lb
Steel tire, ½-in	8½ @ 9	℘ lb

LEATHER—Prices were firm and unchanged. A liberal amount of interior and local orders were placed, at the subjoined list:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℘ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℘ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℘ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℘ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ℘ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Continue active and firm. Following are prices current:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 45c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Are active, and firm at an advance of 12½c. We now quote: 10@60d per keg, $4.62½ net; 8d do, $4.87½; 6d do, $5.12½; 4d do, $5.50; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.87½; clinch, $7.12½.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate demand at unchanged prices, as follows: Manila rope, ℘ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ℘ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℘ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℘ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℘ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℘ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℘ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℘ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—The market for linseed oil was strong, and advanced 3c, or to 93c for raw, and 98c for boiled. As the demand is quite active and the supply light, a further upward movement is looked for. Carbon and lard oils were also satisfactorily active, and were firm. Whale, sperm, and other descriptions were in a fair request at steady prices. We quote: Carbon, 17c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 93c; do boiled, 98c; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha common, 15@16c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were in moderate demand at steady and unchanged prices. Below are the quotations:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
COLORS.	
Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.0
English vermilion, per lb	1.50@ 1.55
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
Whiting	1.75@ 2.00
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½@3⅞c
In bladders	3⅞@4c

PIG IRON—The pig iron trade continues quiet with little or no change in prices. We quote: Scotch (according to brand), $52.00@56.00; Massillon, $52.00; Tuscarawas, $52.00; Lake Superior No. 1, $55.00; do No. 2, $54.00; do No. 3, $57.00; do No. 4, $62.00; do No. 5, $64.00; Missouri charcoal, $55.00; Chicago stone coal, $50.00.

POULTRY AND GAME—The offerings were liberal, and, under a moderate local inquiry, prices were easy, but not quotably lower. Prairie chickens were in ample supply and moderate demand, prices being a trifle lower. We quote old chickens at $3.50@4.00; spring do, $2.75@3.25; small do, $2.00@2.50; ducks, $3.00; turkeys, 12½c; prairie chickens, $2.00@2.50; snipe, $1.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Dealers report a fair retail trade, and, although the market is not supplied, choice offerings bring full prices. Sweet are plenty and easy. We quote: Early rose, per brl, $1.50@2.50 for common to choice; yellow sweet at $3.25@3.50 per brl.

SEEDS—The demand for timothy seed was more active, and prices were a trifle higher. Sales were made at $2.50@3.10. Clover was firm, at $5.45@5.50, and flax $1.75@1.80. Sales include 40 bags choice timothy at $3.10; 365 bags at $3.00; 2 cars and 40 bags prime at $2.95; 593 bags and 1 car do at $2.90; 402 bags medium at $2.85; 508 bags do at $2.80; 29 bags at $2.77½; 200 bags do at $2.75; 33 bags at $2.70; 120 bags at $2.65; 30 bags at 2.60; 78 bags common at $2.50; 38 bags clover at $5.50; 40 bags do at $5.45; 36 bags flax at $1.80; 27 bags do at $1.75.

SALT—Activity is still the leading characteristic of this market, prices ruling strong at the annexed range: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

TEAS—The tea market now shows daily improvement in its general features. Buyers seem, as if by general consent, to have arrived at the conclusion that higher prices are to prevail later in the season, and a steadily increasing demand is now witnessed. Under the greater activity the market is "firming up," and an early advance is looked for. We make no change in our quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.30; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.50.

TOBACCOS—Were steady and firm as previously quoted:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Is firm and unchanged: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market continues active and firm at the subjoined quotations:

Tub, washed, No. 1	50c
Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@42c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@27c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

Barry wool, 5@10c less.

WOODENWARE AND BROOMS—Trade has improved considerably during the past week, and the market may be quoted firm at the prices given. The only change is in pails, which are quoted a trifle lower. We quote: 2-hoop pails, $2.25 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.50; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $12.50; No. 1 tubs, $10.50; No. 2 do, $9.00; No. 3 do, $8.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.30; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do, iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.00; do, No. 4, $8.00 per doz; headed clothes pins, $1.00@1.25; washboards, $2.25@2.60 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; kanakins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.55; do, ash, 3 in nest, $1.10; broom handles, $12.00@16.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.50@2.75; do, common, $1.75@2.50.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The rates to Boston, New York, and other leading Eastern points have advanced 5c per 100 lbs on grain and fourth class, and 10c on flour. Freights are active and firm. Following is the revised tariff:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs	Flour, per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs	Cured meats in bulk
Boston	$ 55	$1.10	55	65
New York	50	1.00	50	60
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	45	90	45	55
Wilmington, Del	45	90	45	55
Washington, D. C	45	90	45	...
Alexandria, Va	57	1.14	...	...
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Cleveland	22½	45	22½	27
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O	30	60	30	35
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	39	78	39	42½
Norfolk, Va	54	1.08	...	...
Wilmington, N. C., Charleston and Savannah	70	1.40	...	...
Petersburgh and Richmond	62	1.24	...	...

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,619	7,904	308
Tuesday	3,341	9,582	1,137
Wednesday	2,394	10,039	677
Thursday	3,372	12,680	926
Friday	3,000	11,500	174
Total	15,726	51,705	3,222
Same time last week	18,568	49,356	4,514
Week before last	11,894	59,475	4,713
Shipments were as follows:			
Monday	1,621	5,316	...
Tuesday	1,677	7,678	...
Wednesday	1,465	8,411	...
Thursday	1,448	7,908	...
Total	6,211	29,307	...

CATTLE—Notwithstanding the fact that telegrams from the seaboard reported a further tumble in prices there, there was fair activity in the demand for choice beeves, and had the offerings of such embraced a few hundred head additional, there would have been found ready buyers, and at quite as good prices as have prevailed at any time within the past fortnight. With common and medium grades the case was different. The supply of such continues so overwhelmingly in excess of the demand that buyers have things all their own way, and sellers are obliged to accept such prices as they have the generosity to offer. The average quality of the stock on sale was about the poorest of the season, Texas cattle comprising considerably more than one-half the entire supply. This foreign stock sold chiefly at $2.00@2.75, though the extreme range was $1.75@4.50. Several large droves were taken by feeders at $2.00@2.50, while local butchers paid $1.75@2.75. The best droves went into the hands of shippers at $3.75@4.50, the outside for choice corn-fed. Among the more prominent sales were 99 averaging 1,063 lbs at $2.85; 79 averaging 874 lbs at $2.25; 90 averaging 825 lbs at $2.05; 83 averaging 900 lbs at $2.20; 120 averaging 851 lbs at $2.12½; 188 averaging 1,015 lbs at $2.80; and 317 averaging 841 lbs at $2.75. Sales of natives were effected at $2.00@2.50 for scallawags; at $3.00@4.25 for common to good butchers' stock, and common to prime stockers; at $4.25@5.15 for common to good shipping beeves, and at $5.50@6.10 for choice to extra do. The market closed firm for choice, but dull and weak for anything else.

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	butchers' cattle	1,239	$4.37½
19	stock steers	1,063	4.25
28	fleshy steers	1,129	4.25
11	cows	917	2.75
17	calves	163	5.50
17	rough steers	1,239	4.37½
16	choice steers	1,400	5.75
14	choice steers	1,195	5.50
48	good steers	1,287	5.20
83	good steers	1,220	5.40
11	good steers	1,169	5.25
16	good steers	1,234	[illegible]
40	Texas steers	984	[illegible]
120	Texas steers	851	2.12½
17	choice steers	1,307	5.70
81	Texan steers	883	2.75
40	Texan steers	867	2.50
67	good steers	1,182	4.62½
102	good steers	1,240	5.00
51	good steers	1,228	5.00
317	Texan steers	841	2.75
18	Texan steers	860	2.75
188	Texan cattle	1,015	2.80
20	rough natives	1,240	4.85
90	Texas steers	825	2.05
63	Texas steers	825	2.06
83	Texas steers	900	2.20
76	Texas steers	1,015	3.50
20	Texas cattle	975	3.75
79	Texas cattle	874	2.25
40	Texas cattle	1,000	3.75
40	Texas cattle	984	3.75
18	stockers	990	4.10
16	stockers	1,174	3.75
19	stockers	912	3.35
25	stockers	933	3.20
16	choice steers	1,284	5.60
14	choice steers	1,357	5.55
104	extra steers	1,434	6.10
123	extra steers	1,433	5.90
99	Texas steers	1,063	2.85

HOGS—An easy feeling was early developed in this market, but the weakness did not develop into a positive decline until near midday when prices settled down about 5c on heavy, and 10c on light grades. The cause of the greater decline in light weights is found in the increased receipts of such, the proportion of heavy hogs being smaller than for many days. Trading was satisfactorily active from the opening to about the middle of the afternoon, when unfavorable dispatches from the East caused a pretty general withdrawal of buyers, and the market closed dull and weak, with a good deal of stock left in the pens unsold. Closing prices were $4.25@4.50 for heavy, and $4.50@4.75 for light. Among the reported sales were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
60	265	$4.40	36	200	$4.65	104	280	$4.55
54	214	4.35	73	193	4.75	47	316	4.40
58	217	4.50	55	190	4.75	84	157	4.75
58	207	4.65	119	198	4.70	58	268	4.55
51	200	4.70	105	209	4.75	60	215	4.65
55	271	4.60	48	279	4.50	58	187	4.75
64	199	4.75	38	201	4.37½	35	285	4.55
38	272	4.50	66	215	4.65	71	234	4.45
89	198	4.75	52	164	4.75	62	248	4.65
22	307	4.40	48	273	4.40	49	294	4.40
43	280	4.40	60	197	4.75	28	207	4.80
112	253	4.60	44	300	4.40	36	284	4.40
30	186	4.75	28	287	4.37½	62	242	4.65
39	308	4.45	57	231	4.50	113	242	4.60
45	238	4.12½	60	194	4.75	59	200	4.70
51	271	4.60	47	276	4.40	57	230	4.60
62	290	4.50	169	215	4.62½	47	270	4.60
124	338	4.50	50	279	4.50	82	261	4.50
46	194	4.70	56	219	4.45	31	252	4.30
29	264	4.45	44	337	4.45	194	230	4.37½
58	226	4.60						

SHEEP—Continue in good local request, but there is no considerable outside demand, and the daily receipts, light though they be, prove ample, and prices remain steady, as previously quoted, or at $4.00@4.50 for good to choice, and at $3.00@3.75 for common to medium.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.

The receipts of lumber were moderate, and largely composed of piece stuff. The demand on both local and interior account was active, and sales were readily effected at the advance noted yesterday. Piece stuff from Manistee sold at $10.25, and from Ludington at $10.00@10.25, and the market closed firm at these figures. It is estimated that one-half of the vessels that have been engaged in carrying lumber have entered the grain trade. This will make a very material difference in the receipts, and not only makes freights firm, but lumber also, especially at this time, when the fall trade is just opening, and bids fair to be very active. In the afternoon several cargoes arrived, and there was some inquiry from the city dealers, but the sellers were quite firm in their views, and few sales were effected. We quote: Good to choice boards and strips, $12.50@18.75; common to medium, $9.50@12.00; joists and scantling, $9.25@10.25; pickets, $8.00@10.25; lath, $1.75; shingles, $3.00.

Sales include:

Cargo barge Burns, from Grand Haven, 1,300 m A shingles at $3.00; 70 m coarse inch lumber at $9.25. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr J. M. Hill, from Manistee, 190 m joists and scantling at $10.25. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Menominee, from Ludington, 75 m lumber, 13 to 30 ft, at $12.00; 135 m joists and scantling at $10.25. Schr T. Bates, from Manistee, 140 m joists and scantling at $10.25. Schr Annie Tomine, from Manistee, 140 m joists and scantling at $10.25. Schr El Tempo, from Manistee, 135 m joists and scantling at $10.25. Schr Maine, from Ludington, 145 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; Ludington, $2.75; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $3.50; Menominee, $3.75; White Lake, $2.75; Pentwater, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard trade continues fairly active and daily increasing, the bulk of the trade being on interior account. The market is very firm, from sympathy with the wholesale market, but prices are not yet quotably higher. We repeat:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@42.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.00	@ 3.12½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $60.00.

Ash—Clear, $38.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $25.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

OLD IRON.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO.

OF CANADA.

OLD AXLES AND WROUGHT IRON SCRAP FOR SALE.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company, during the coming Fall and Winter, will have a large number of OLD AXLES and a considerable quantity of WROUGHT IRON SCRAP to dispose of.

They invite tenders for quantities of one hundred tons and upwards. The Company will commence delivery in October, and continue through the winter, as may be agreed upon.

Parties tendering to state the price per lb., whether in gold or United States currency, the place of delivery (which must be on the Grand Trunk Railway), and the quantity required.

Purchasers who require delivery in the United States will pay their own Customs duties. Cash will be required on delivery.

Axles and Scrap Iron must be tendered for separately.

Tenders, indorsed "Tender for Old Material," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received on or before Saturday, the 27th September. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Montreal, 27th August, 1873.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Paralytic, [illegible] Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, [illegible] Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhea, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by all druggists.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 and 94 Lake-st., Western Agents.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Times, Oct. 29, 18[illegible].

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one [illegible]. While the world demands this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

352 WABASH-AV.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

The most renowned specialist of the age in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Impaired Sight, Loss of Memory, &c., permanently cured. No matter who have failed, call or write. It is self-evident that a physician making a certain class of diseases for thirty years his study, and treating thousands of cases yearly, must acquire greater skill in his specialty than one in general practice. Physicians of high standing, in this and other cities, recognize this fact and recommend patients to Dr. Olin for treatment.

Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 3 p. m.

Those having failed being cured, specially invited to call or write, and receive the Doctor's opinion, free of charge.

Things you ought to know—the cream of medical literature—explaining who may marry, why not, why. [illegible] advice. About pimples on the face. Why our people are prematurely infirm. All that the doubtful wish to know. This work contains information that all should be acquainted with, a true marriage guide and private counselor. Sent to any address post-paid, for 50 cents. Address Dr. A. G. OLIN, Chicago, Ill.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

Dr. TOWNSHEND,

183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Delicate Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. [illegible] difficulties treated with success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

DR. STONE,

13 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., is regularly graduate in medicine, treats all Chronic [illegible] both sexes. Cures guaranteed. [illegible] treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. [illegible] married folks—all free for two stamps. All business confidential.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, and all disorders brought on by indiscretions [illegible]. Address [illegible] & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The settlement of the Geneva award by Great Britain, and final payment by France to Germany on account of the war-indemnity, occurred to-day. The final payment on account of the Geneva award was $1,000,000, of which $239,740 was paid in called bonds, and the balance in gold. These two important events attracted much attention in financial circles to-day.

Sterling firmer and higher, at 107¾ for 60 days, and 108¼ for sight. Custom receipts to-day, $413,000.

Gold weak and feverish, declining from 115⅛ to 114⅛ amid considerable excitement. It is said that Gould has been a free seller of gold all the week, and that he will lock up money by retiring the currency proceeds. Loans were from 1 to 4 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $38,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $100,000.

Money active all day at 7 to 7 gold, with a sudden jump near the close of bank hours to 1-16, but one of Vanderbilt's brokers, offering to loan $500,000 on New York Central, Lake Shore, or Western Union at 7 per cent, the price broke down, and money was freely offered at 7, without any demand.

Governments weak and lower, in sympathy with gold. The asking prices were higher than those offered, and dealings, in consequence, small.

State bonds nominal. There has been great weakness to-day in what are known as the Gould stocks, viz.: St. Pauls, which declined 1@1½ respectively for preferred and common; Hannibal & St. Joe, which fell off 2½ per cent, and Northwestern common, which declined 1 per cent.

The street is alive with rumors to the effect that the Gould party is in trouble; that Gould has transferred his property to his wife, and that the Northwestern common clique are quarreling. Rumors were circulated of the failure of a leading operator in stocks and gold, but nothing positive could be learned in reference to the report. Other stocks were comparatively steady. The market closed heavy with Vanderbilt and Pacific Mail parties actively sustaining their favorites.

The *Commercial* says: "Wall street is wild with rumors relating to the instability of leading bulls in gold to make good their engagements. Indeed, it is calculated on the street that nearly every house that has been closely connected with the leaders in the bull market will go by the board, and be hopelessly ruined. The leading banks who have been backers of the bulls have deserted them, and are now trying to secure themselves. Such are the rumors of the street."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "The bull clique in gold is the bear clique in stocks, and led by the same man. Jay Gould is on the short side of nearly everything in the active list of stocks, and particularly in Western Union, which he has sold speculatively to an enormous extent. He would have been cornered on this stock long ago had it not been for his connection with the late Horace F. Clarke, and, during his lifetime, availed himself of that gentleman's connection with the Company to borrow reserved stocks belonging to the Company, and thereby make good his deliveries. Now, however, the day of settlement is approaching, and the borrowed stock must be returned to the Company. In order to meet his contract, Gould has been borrowing stock from various parties, and is now seeking to make up the balance by covering some of his shorts; but before doing so he seeks to break the market, and hence his raids of yesterday and to-day. In raiding upon stocks to-day he has sold everything on the list, not sparing his long stock, and hence the decline in Hannibal & St. Joseph, Northwestern & St. Paul. The break in Western Union has not been very great, because that stock has been vigorously sustained by the Vanderbilt clique-brokers, and only broke to 90⅛, from which there was a sharp reaction. The ability of Vanderbilt to take all the Western Union that Gould dare sell is unquestioned. Whether the Commodore will do so is another question. The short interest of Gould will be greatly increased by this movement of to-morrow, and next week we may expect the bulls to turn upon him. At least this would be a perfectly natural course for them to pursue, considering the trouble he has given them. If Gould should fail to deliver his borrowed stock to-morrow, there will doubtless be considerable excitement in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange."

The announcement that the Stock Exchange would adopt the English mode of settlements is premature. None of the modifications of the rules have been considered by the Board, and it is doubtful if they will ever be adopted.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119	Coupons, '67	117⅛
Coupons, '62	116¼	Coupons, '68	117⅛
Coupons, '64	116¼	10-40s	112⅛
Coupons, '65	117⅛	Currency 6s	113
Coupons, '65 (new)	116⅛	New 5s	114⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	90¼	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	80¼	North Carolinas, old	27½
Tennessees, new	81	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	98½	St Paul pfd	68⅝
Western Union	90¼	Wabash	63⅝
Quicksilver	35	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	91½	Fort Wayne	93⅜
Wells Fargo	73	Terre Haute	17
American Express	62	Terre Haute pfd	30
United States Ex	68	Chicago & A., ex div	102
Pacific Mail	43⅝	Chicago & Alton pfd	105
New York Central	104⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	38
Erie	58⅝	C., C. & C.	84⅛
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q.	98
Harlem	129	Lake Shore	91⅛
Harlem pfd	132½	Indiana Central	30
Michigan Central	90	Illinois Central	105
Pittsburgh	86⅝	Union Pacific stocks	26
Northwestern	61	Union Pacific bonds	80⅝
Northwestern pfd	76⅝	Central Pacific bds	100½
Rock Island	107⅜	Del. Lack. & Western	98⅛
N. J. Central	101	B. H., & Erie	2⅛
St. Paul	47½		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 29s@30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 10d; spring, 11s 9d@12s 6d; white, 12s 11d@13s; club, 13s 3d@13s 4d. Corn, 30s 3d.

Pork, 70s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm. Wheat—Spring, 11s 10d@12s 6d. Corn, 31s. Rest unchanged.

The receipts of wheat for the last three days were 51,000 quarters, 43,000 of which were American. Corn, 21,000 quarters, 19,000 of which were American. Weather unfavorable.

LONDON, Sept. 5—5 p. m.—To-morrow is a holiday and the Stock Exchange will be closed.

The weather throughout England is wet and unfavorable to crops. Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; account, 92⅝@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 95¼; do of '67, 95½; 10-40s, 90½; new 5s, 91⅛; Erie, 47⅞.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 5.—Five-twenties of 1862, 98⅛.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Rentes, 58f 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—Evening.—Cotton firmer; middling upland, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛d; sales, 15,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000.

Breadstuffs firm; red Western wheat, 11s 10d@12s 3d; red Western, 12s 10d. Flour, 29@30s. Corn, 31s. Cheese, 61s 6d. Cumberland middles, 38s 6d; short ribs, 41s.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester, firm, with upward tendency.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 14 cars reported to arrive, 467; total for the week, 1,095, or 535 cars, against 472 cars same time last week. Market flat, and hardly sufficient sales to establish prices. All unsold will be shipped East in first hands. Sales 51 Illinois steers, av. 1,250@1,268, at $5.75@5.80; 87 Missouri steers, av. 1,092@1,249, at $4.12½@5.67½; 56 Ohio steers, av. 1,171@1,194, at $4.25@5.00; 95 Texas steers, av. 1,095, at $4.30; 32 cars Cherokee steers, av. 1,216, at $4.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 800; total supply for the week, 13,000, against 10,000 same time last week. The market closed dull at yesterday's prices. Canada lambs, $5.50@6.12½; Canada sheep, $5.50@5.55; Western sheep, $4.00@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,200; total for the week, 24,800, against 29,400 for the same time last week. Market lifeless, buyers refusing to take hold. Michigan rough, $4.00@4.55; good Illinois hogs, $4.50@4.75.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Beeves—Fresh receipts, 470, making 3,720 for four days against 4,000 for the same time last week. Demand very light. Market extremely dull at $9.50@12.25 for native Western steers, and $7.00@9.00 for Texans. Sales include 2 cars Missouri steers, 6¾ cwt, $9.50; 7 cars Illinois, 650 cwt, $10.25; 6 cars, 6¾ cwt, $10.00@11.00, and 4 cars Missouri steers, 6¾ cwt, $10.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Arrivals 3,658, making 16,730 for four days against 14,660 for the same time last week. The depression noted yesterday continued throughout to-day's market. Sales were slow at $5.25@7.50 for sheep. Sales include 2 cars Ohio sheep, 90 lbs, $5.50; 1 car, 90 lbs, $6.25; 1 car, 86 lbs, $6.00; 1 car, 79 lbs, $5.12½; 1 car Texas sheep, 71½ lbs, $4.00; 1 car Canada lambs, 67 lbs, $8.00; 1 car State, 63 lbs, $7.50, and 1 car, 53 lbs, $6.00.

Swine—Receipts 2,920, making 19,650 for four days against 19,000 for the same time last week. None offered alive. City dressed dull and weak at $6.00@7.00.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Wool quiet and firm; an advance asked, but none established; Ohio double extra and above, 52@53c; extra, 50@52c; medium, 48@51c; coarse, 42@45c; New York and Western fine, 46@50c; coarse, 42@46c; combing washed, 57½@63c; unwashed, 40c; Canada combing, 62@65c; fine unwashed, 33½c; coarse and medium unwashed, 35c; tub washed, 53@55c; colored washed, 25@30c; unwashed, 22@25c; extra and merino pulled, 40@43c; superfine pulled, 40@45c; Texas fine and medium, 25@35c; coarse, 18@25c.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—There was a buoyant feeling in trade to-day, with an active movement of general dry goods from first hands and through jobbers. Brown and bleached cottons, cotton flannels, and bags very active. Rolled jaconets selling more freely, and have an upward tendency. Prints exceedingly brisk. Ginghams more active. Dress goods selling freely. Fancy cassimeres, beavers, repellants, and flannels in spirited demand. Imported dress goods, black silks, and mohairs brisk.

East Liberty Live-Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 5.—Cattle—Arrivals, 126 cars; best, $6.00 to $6.12½; medium, $5.00 to $5.75; common, $4.50 to $4.87½; stockers, $3.40 to $4.25; bulls, $2.00 to $2.75.

Hogs—Arrivals, 39 cars; best Philadelphia, $5.00 to $5.10; Yorkers, $4.70 to $4.80.

Sheep—Arrivals, 2 cars; best, $5.00 to $5.30; medium, $4.50 to $5.00.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 5.—Crude petroleum, $1.15; refined quoted at 15¾c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—COTTON—Steady; middling upland, 20¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand and higher; receipts, 15,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.40@6.00; common to good extra, $6.60@6.95; good to choice, $7.00@7.25; white wheat extra, $7.25@8.00; St. Louis, $7.50@10.75. Rye flour active and firm at $4.60@5.70. Corn meal firm; Western, $3.25@3.60. Wheat dull; receipts, 81,000 bu; Iowa spring, $1.52@1.55; old No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.56; winter red Western, $1.70@1.72. Rye dull and heavy; common Western, 90c. Barley and malt in fair request. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 238,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 62@64c; sail do, 64@65c; yellow, 66@67½c; white, 70@72c; heated, 61@62c. Oats firm and in fair demand; receipts, 68,000 bu; mixed Western, 46½@47½c; white, 47@51c; black, 45@47c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 21@22c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm and active; Rio, 20½@22½c. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses quiet. Rice quiet at 8½@9¼c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; crude, 5¾c; refined, 16¼c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 44c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $17.75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats, dull; middles, weak but with good business; short clear, 9⅛c spot; 9c seller December and January. Lard, easier; old Western steam, 8 7-16c; new, 8⅝@8¾c.

BUTTER—Quiet and steady.

CHEESE—Steady at 12@12⅞c.

WHISKY—Lower at 96@98c, closing at 95c bid and 96c asked.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and unchanged. Wheat active and strong; Ohio and Indiana red, $1.65@1.70. Corn firmer; mixed Western, 62c. Oats firmer; mixed, 43@44c; white, 45@46c. Rye quiet at 75@85c.

PROVISIONS—Dull, heavy, and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE—Strong and buoyant at 22¼@22½c.

WHISKY—Small sales at $1.02.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet. Corn firm and tending higher at 58@60c; new held at 65c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, but not quotably higher. Wheat steady; $1.60@1.65; amber, $1.67@1.70; white, $1.75@1.85. Rye steady; Western, 85c. Corn firm; yellow, 60; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats tending higher; white, 47@48c; mixed, 39@43c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 10¼@11c; refined, 16c.

WHISKY—Dull; Western, $1.10.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and higher at $7.00@7.25. Wheat firm at $1.40. Corn firm at 52c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork, $16.12½@16.25. Lard quiet; steam held at 8c; kettle, 8¼c. Bulk meats more active and firmer; shoulders, 8@8¼c; clear rib, 9¼c; clear, 9⅝c. Bacon firmer, closing with better demand and sales; shoulders, 9@9¼c; clear rib, 10¼c; clear, 10½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 91c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble, $11½c; family, $8.50@9.75. Corn—Supply light and demand good; mixed, 65@66c; white, 67c; yellow, 70c. Oats—Supply fair and demand good, at 43@45c.

BRAN—Quiet, at 82½@85c.

HAY—Supply good; prime, $24.00; choice, $25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, at $17.50; dry salt shoulders scarce, at 8⅛c; bacon dull and lower at 9½, 10¼@11c. Hams lower, at 14@15c. Lard—Tierce scarce, at 9c; keg dull, at 10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Stock small, only jobbing; fair, 10c; prime, 11c. Molasses—No movement.

WHISKY—Dull; Louisiana, 98c; Cincinnati, $1.04.

CORN MEAL—Dull, at $2.90.

FREIGHTS—Steam for cotton to Liverpool, 11-16.

COTTON—In fair demand and firm; sales, 500 bales; ordinary, 12½@13c; strict ordinary, 14¼@14½c; good ordinary, 15¼@16c; strict good ordinary, 16½@17c; low middlings, 17¼@17½c; strict low middlings, 18c; middlings, 18½c; strict middlings, 19c. Receipts of new crop limited to 337 bales; exports coastwise, 2,311; stock, 5,745.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; extra family, $5.75@6.00.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork, $16.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c; clear rib, 10¼@10½c; clear, 10⅝c—all packed. Bulk shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9¾c—all loose. Hams unchanged. Lard—Choice, 9¼@9½c.

WHISKY—Unsettled and nominal.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer, but not quotably changed. Wheat—Spring in good demand; No. 2, $1.12½; fall firm; No. 3 red, $1.40; No. 2, $1.55@1.56. Corn active; No. 2, 47c, in elevator; 45½c, September; 46c, October. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 32c, in elevator; 31¼@31½c September. Barley active for best grades; sample lots Minnesota spring, $1.20@1.30. Rye higher; No. 2, 66@70c.

WHISKY—Lower at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.75. Bacon firmer for small lots; shoulders, 9¼@9½c; clear rib, 10¼@10½c; clear, 10¾@10⅞c. Lard quiet; refined, 8¾c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.00@4.85.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 5.—COTTON—Firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn scarce and firm at 60@62c. Oats scarce and firm at 44@45c.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

BRAN—Scarce and firm.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 9¼c; sides, 10¼@10½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; No. 1 red, $1.48; No. 2 do, $1.45@1.46. Corn firm at 56@57c. Oats firm; white, 43c; No. 1 old, 40c; No. 2 do, 38c; new No. 2, 38c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.25; No. 2, $1.22 cash, $1.18 September; $1.15⅛ October. Oats firm; No. 2, 27½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 42c. Rye firm; No. 1, 58c. Barley firm; No. 2, $1.16.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 14½c; Oswego, 21c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 210,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 208,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat higher; No. 3 white Michigan, $1.58; extra white Michigan, $1.70; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.59; amber Michigan, $1.48½; No. 1, $1.48@1.48½ September; No. 1 red, $1.50; No. 2 do, $1.4½@1.48; No. 3 red, $1.45; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.45; do Illinois, $1.58. Corn firmer and higher; high mixed, 50@51c cash; 51@51½c October. Oats firm; No. 1, 37½c; No. 2, 36½c; Michigan, 35@36c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5@6½c; Oswego, 10@11c; Kingston, 10@11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 85,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 3,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, none.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... Sept. 5.

Schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber.
Scow Annie Tomine, Manistee, lumber.
Schr William Smith, South Haven, lumber.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr W. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Margaret Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Robert Howlett, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rows Summons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr William Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Harriet Ann, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Ostrich, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Imperial, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. J. Ronder, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Maine, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Little Suamico, lumber.
Schr U. S. Grant, Grand Haven, lumber.
Stmr Geo Chas. Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Scow J. M. Hill, Manistee, lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr David A. Wells, Erie, coal.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, tan bark.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Lucerne, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Harmony, Manistee, lumber.
Schr L. B. Sheppard, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Hero, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr Frederick, Holland, wood.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Daniel G. Ford, Oswego, coal.
Schr John Weber, Enterprise Pier, wood.
Schr Josephine Lawrence, Sandy Bay, railroad ties.
Schr Scotia, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Dolphin, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Charles Hibbard, Two Rivers, tan-bark.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mariner, Centerville, wood.
Schr George Murray, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Marion Dixon, White Lake, lumber.
Schr J. P. DeCoudres, Portage Lake, lumber.
Schr William Crossthwaite, Erie, coal.
Schr Cynthia Gordon, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Howard, Ludington, lumber.
Scow Radical, Pentwater, lumber.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Winnie Wing, Traverse Bay, wood.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Traverse Bay, wood.
Schr B. F. Bruce, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Hamilton, Horn's Pier, railroad ties.

CLEARED ... Sept. 5.

Stmr City of Boston, Ogdensburgh, 600 brls flour; Oswego, 8,500 bu wheat, 80 bags seed, 61 bxs seed, and sundries.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 22,000 bu wheat, 318 bars railroad iron.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Mary B. Hale, Buffalo, 15,656 bu wheat.
Bark E. Corning, Buffalo, 47,000 bu wheat.
Schr Parana, Buffalo, 25,000 bu wheat.
Schr Black Hawk, Lincoln, groceries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Cortez, Oswego, 17,500 bu No. 2 spring wheat.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 10 tons hay, 300 bu oats, 100 pkgs groceries.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, 200 bu oats, and sundries.
Prop Rietz, Manistee, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 15 brls liquor, and sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Schr Orient, Oswego, 20,100 bu corn.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 20 brls liquor, and sundries.
Stmr Cuba, Erie, 30,000 bu wheat, 402 brls flour, 640 pigs lead, 100 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Grayson, Buffalo, 28,675 bu wheat.
Stmr Cleveland, Ogdensburgh, 5,000 bu wheat, 92 bags seed, and sundries.
Bark A. P. Nichols, Buffalo, 19,600 bu corn.
Stmr Merchant, Buffalo, 200 brls flour, 500 brls lard.
Prop California, Montreal, 17,500 bu wheat.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 35,000 bu wheat, 1,225 brls flour, 397 bags seed, 64 bdls pelts.

Lake Freights

Were active at yesterday's rates, or 14c for wheat and 13c for corn to Buffalo. The charters were: Schrs Francis Palms, E. McDonald, A. P. Nichols, and City of Woodstock, corn at 13c; schrs Bertha Barnes, D. A. Wells, Milan, Col. Ellsworth, and prop. Montana, wheat at 14c; schr Ostrich, wheat to Black Rock, on private terms; to Kingston, schr Lillie Parsons, wheat at 21c; to New England, via Ogdensburgh, props Cleveland and Boston, corn through. To Oswego, schr Orient, corn on private terms. Total capacity equal to 190,000 bu wheat, and 100,000 bu corn.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NORTH-west corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., 125x180 feet on the northeast corner of Calumet-av and Douglas-place, looking down the Grand Boulevard. Price, $40,000, subject to taxes of 1873. Terms easy. The property will be worth $75,000 in less than ten years.
132x164 feet on Grand Boulevard, 284 feet south of Thirty-seventh-st., cheap.
100x115 feet corner of Douglas-place and Stanton-av., with a house, at a bargain.
20 feet on South Clark-st., near Jackson-st., and near the Pacific Hotel and Post-Office. Price, $825 per foot. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY FRAME and brick basement house of 14 rooms, conservatory, etc., with lot 89x180 to 20 foot alley, lot covered with shade trees, evergreens, etc. The house contains all the improvements, and built for comfort, on Ellis-av., convenient to street cars, just in the very best neighborhood in the city; will take other property in part pay. For further particulars call on HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80X125 FEET, CORNER OF WARREN-av. and Page-st.; $300 per foot; easy terms. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25X180 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON INDIana-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st.; $140; on long time. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET ON THE SOUTH-EAST corner of Cass and Ohio-sts. Price, $7,000. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 158 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN CAR Shops and Central Park, easy terms, long time. To a party who will build immediately no cash required. Free ride to premises. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD 2-STORY COTTAGE-HOUSE, 10 rooms, bath room, closets, etc., in splendid repair and nicely finished, on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-third; west front, only one block from R. I. R. R. station; cheap and easy terms. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS, ON Adams-st., between Robey and Winchester-sts. On Robey-st., adjoining Adams-st. On Winchester-st., adjoining Adams-st. For prices and terms apply to ROBERT ELLIS, at office of Henry E. Picket, 93 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FRAME HOUSE, 17 ROOMS, 25-foot lot, corner South Halsted and Kraemer-sts. J. G. SMYTH, 201 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—384 FEET FRONT, corner of Prairie-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., near South Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FLOURNOY-ST.—TWO LOTS SOUTH front on Flournoy-st., between Robey and Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50x172 FEET WEST front, on Wabash-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth. Price low; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD AND FORTY-FIRST-ST.—Lot 61 feet front on boulevard, corner of Forty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST.—40 FEET FRONTing on North Clark st., near Ohio. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—200 FEET AT GRAND BOULEVARD entrance to South Park, the best site on boulevard for a first-class hotel. It is the point. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD AND FORTY-FIRST-st., 100 feet front on boulevard, corner of Forty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BURNSIDE-ST., FIVE LOTS CORNER of Burnside (South Division) and Thirty-eighth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., DESIRABLE BUILDING lot, 50 or 100 feet front by 160 deep, on Lake-av., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 158 LASALLE-st.: Cottage on Park-av., lot 30x125, only $3,500; easy terms.
Park-av., 50 lots near Staunton-st.
40 acres, Sec. 33, T. 39, R. 13, cheap; terms easy.
20 or 40 acres, Sec. 1, T. 37, R 13, northwest ¼.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 4 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood, 125 feet deep to 20-ft alley, on long time to persons who will build. GEO. SCOVILLE, 156 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 3 HOUSES ON WARREN-AV., between Robey and Hoyne; one in brick block, and one on corner, with large lot. GEO. SCOVILLE, 156 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A 40-FOOT LOT ON PAULINA-ST., just south of Harrison; most eligible for genteel residence; less than market rates. CHAS. H. MORSE, Attorney-at-Law, 157 Monroe-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS 1, 2, 3, AND 4, BLOCK 3, Eberhart & Weage Subdivision, southwest corner Thirty-second-st. and Stewart-av. KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—150 FEET CHOICE Wabash-av. property, near Thirty-ninth-st. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ON Adams-st., between Robey and Hoyne, for $4,500, on easy terms. SAMUEL POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—NORTH-EAST CORNER LEAVITT and Harrison-sts. A good business location, first-class neighborhood. Apply 190 South Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE NO. 1089 Michigan-av., with lot 44x178 feet to 20-foot alley. HENRY G. YOUNG, 149 Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—100 TO 300 FEET OF the finest property on Michigan-av., just south of Ira Holmes' residence. Will exchange for improved city or suburban property. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—125 FEET ON COTtage Grove-av. by 126 feet on Woodland Park. This choice property is directly north of Douglas Place, in the most rapidly-improving district on the South Side. The Douglas heirs' claim is satisfied. Price low and terms very easy. A. D. TINGLEY, 161 LaSalle, Room 24, or S. E. WELLS, 81 Vincennes-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ON TWELFTH-ST., N. E. OR N. W. corner Lincoln, Wood, Hermitage, or Paulina-sts.; will pay ⅓ cash. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IMPROVED farms in Kenosha County, Wis., located 5 miles from Kenosha and 50 miles from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, containing 190 acres. A good 3-story brick house and other necessary outhouses on the premises; also a cheese factory, it having heretofore been used as a dairy and stock farm, for which of which it is admirably adapted. For terms, etc., apply to R. W. HYMAN, JR., Room 11, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES VALUABLE COAL LAND near Braidwood, Ill., very cheap for cash or will exchange for house and lot, and assume small incumbrance. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WELL IMPROVED FARMS OF 80, 140, 212, and 480 acres, 25 miles from Chicago, at decided bargains. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH—5,000 ACRES OF EXCELlent land in Michigan at half its present worth. Address, immediately, JOHN LETON, care Sherman House.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD FARMING lands in hop growing region, for real or personal property, mortgage notes, stocks, houses on leased ground with long time to run. Address X 15, Tribune office, for one week.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WILL GIVE A SMART, active young man with $3,000 in cash a half interest in my business, already established, and paying well to attend to city sales; have already invested equal amount myself. Those meaning business only need answer. Address K 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—THAT UNDERSTANDS THE fancy fruit business, with $500. Location best in city, near McVicker's Theatre. Address E 15, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE MAN AS A PARTner, with $500 capital, in a good paying business. Call at 25 Desplaines-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD, SMART BUSIness man, with from $3,000 to $5,000; a good chance to make money during the Exposition. Address W 92, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO TAKE A managing interest in a manufacturing business that pays large profits. Address PAINT, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 TO $20,000 in an established lumber business, paying a fair profit, but requiring more means to extend the same with present facilities. Address F 56, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH from $500 to $1,000, to invest in a new tea, coffee, and fancy grocery store. Address H. THOMAS, 647 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 OR $6,000 IN an established and profitable manufacturing business. The largest wholesale houses in Chicago given as references. Address U 93, Tribune office for two days.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 OR $800 CASH, to join with a practical man in purchasing the stock of a well-located and established business; will bear the closest investigation; a good opportunity. Address K 49, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—THREE FLOORING MACHINES IN good order viz., one Russell, 14-in.; one Tompkins' iron frame, 15-inch.; and one Russell 8-in., in double cylinders; also two shaving blowers; an open and top buggy. SINCLAIR & ATKINS CO., corner May and Twenty-second-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE HORIZONTAL ENGINE, 13x28, two boilers, each 42 inches diameter, with 28 3-inch tubes; also, steam-drum, pipe, and all connections of the above. Can be delivered Sept. 15. Are now running at the Chicago White Lead and Oil Company's manufactory, corner Green and Fulton-sts.

FOR SALE—15 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 9x20 inches, on extra heavy bed; two tubular boilers, 32 inches by 16 feet, with all pipes and connections complete; a No. 5 Knowles' steam-pump complete, and every article required to set up said machinery and put it in successful operation. This is a most perfect outfit, and will be sold at a bargain for cash or good securities. It is now set up, ready to run, and may be removed if sold, or a favorable lease of the premises may be obtained. For further information, apply to ELMES, FURBER & CO., 85 and 87 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL STORE IN A business street, South Side. State terms, and address F. ALBERT, Tailor, 553 South Halsted-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A STEINWAY GRAND PIANO; COST $1,400. Will sell for $800. R. E. JENKINS. Inquire at 119 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—VERY CHEAP—FOUR pianos, two melodions, and one organ, at 419 Butterfield-st. W. CASPER.

I HAVE 3 FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, STANDARD makes and fully warranted, which I will sell at very low figures, and upon easy terms, to close a consignment. Call at KNOPFEL'S Music Store, 148 State-st.

MUSIC—H. T. MERRILL WILL RESUME TEACHing on the piano, organ, and voice, Sept. 8, 1873. Residence, 136 Park-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 171 ACRES, 12 MILES from the Court-House, in the Town of Norwood Park, one mile from the station of Norwood Park, 200 rods from Fairmount, formerly called Canfield, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. This farm is high and dry, and will subdivide in lots, under the highest cultivation. Buildings: Brick house, with 14 rooms; barn 90x60; 27x60-feet ice-house, &c. Fruit: Apples, cherries, currants, &c. Gravel street goes to Chicago on the south side of the farm; street on the east side goes to Fairmount Station; street on west side goes to Park Ridge Station. Good water. Price, $115 per acre. Terms: One-third down, balance on time. Notice—This property is very cheap, less by $35 per acre than can be bought in this vicinity. Real estate men, if you want to buy or sell this property, inquire of the owner, at North Jefferson-st. J. B. FOOT.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN GLENcoe, new subdivision, 3 blocks from depot. A very few more choice grove lots, 50x180 feet, will be sold at the low price of $7 per front foot. These lots are 75 feet above Lake Michigan, have well graded streets, good sidewalks and fences. Terms easy, monthly or yearly. Come and see them free any week-day. CULVER & JOHNSON, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT HYDE Park; all modern improvements, large grounds, trees, and shrubbery; near depot and lake. Offered at a great bargain. Also two small places at $4,500, lot 50x175 to alley. On fine street near depot; good house. ULRICH & BOND, 67 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—WE ARE offering several choice and desirable tracts of grove and ridge property, very cheap.
160 acres in Sec. S. W. ¼ Sec. 18, 37, 13, ridge and grove.
20 acres in Sec. 24, 37, 13, fronting Western-av.
40 acres in Sec. 25, 37, 13, opposite Morgan Park.
40 acres in Sec. 25, 37, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 30, 37, 14.
And several other large and small tracts.
C. C. THAYER & CO., 126 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL 50 OF THE CHOICEST lots in North Evanston to those who will build, and 7 houses and cottages for monthly payments, or on 10 years' time, with nothing but interest paid yearly in advance. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., or Evanston.

FOR SALE—MAKE YOUR RENT BUY A HOME—Ten very desirable 2-story houses, eight splendid cottages, all on large lots, and within one block of depot, at Englewood, on monthly payments, by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTHly payments, at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE 2-story house, 9 rooms, newly painted, papered, and put in complete order, connected with sewer to the lake, lot 50x150, and a large barn; $3,000.
Also a few choice lots at figures which will make you certain of a handsome profit, sidewalks all laid, fine trees, &c. Call and go with us free of expense.
OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE and grounds at Waukegan, Ill., ¼ mile from depot. Gothic Milwaukee brick house, 15 rooms, new stables and coach-house, with 15 acres of land, handsomely ornamented, with good garden, and 1,000 fruit trees in full bearing. To any one wishing to buy a truly comfortable and desirable suburban home this presents a rare opportunity. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 130 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE grove lots at $10 to $15 per foot, including sidewalks. Also, good houses for sale and to rent on easy terms. SAMUEL POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK blocks or lots; some special bargains. S. E. WELLS, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH RAVENSWOOD PROPERTY—Splendid building lots; thoroughly drained, close to churches, schools and society—$10 per foot and upwards.
Special bargain in 217 ft. directly opposite the station, $1,800—less than $750 per foot.
Ravenswood—Desirable house and 60 ft of land—$3,800; easy terms. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—165X170 FT. ON STATE-ST., NEAR Forty-sixth-st., very cheap and on easy terms; 2 cottages, just built, at West Forty-eighth-st. Station; a fine two-story house at Austin; also 4 acres in Sec 16, 39, 13; lots and blocks ¼ of a mile west of the C. & N. W. Car Shops, close to a station. T. A. SNOW, 366 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—PLEASANT FRAME house of 10 rooms; easy terms. Lots on Sixty-second and Sixty-third-sts., near Wallace; easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES ON MILWAUKEE ROAD, Winnetka; streets graded. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE LOTS with sidewalks for $275 to $375, in $10 monthly payments. WM. P. THAYER, basement, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES ON TWELFTH-ST., east of Douglas Park, the most desirable property in the market for subdivision and quick turn. J. C. STARR, 86 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—HOUSES and lots on easy terms. Call and see them. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE WANT AN OFFER FOR THREE fine lots on Stewart-av., one block from Normal School, Englewood. J. L. CURTIS & CO., No. 163 South Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—40 ACRES in the heart of the town, surrounded by fine improvements; offered much below its value, for a few days. MASON & MILLS, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—SEVERAL choice tracts west of city limits, very cheap. GEO. V. BYRD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CENTRAL PART, four choice homes; prices, $3,500, $7,000, $10,000, $25,000, easy terms; also some choice building lots, gas and water. Address AVENUE, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LIST OF SUBURBAN PROPerty advertised in the "Evanston Index." Don't fail until you have written, sending stamp, for the INDEX, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK IS 7 MILES FROM city limits, has school, nice hotel, churches, steam printing office, beautiful residences. Fare, $60 a year. We will sell you choice lots there from $175 to $250, size 25x165 to 20-foot alley, high and dry; terms easy; only $10 down and $5 a month. Nearly 200 lots sold in 30 days. Call early. Property shown free of charge. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, 182 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. GOODRICH, 125 DEARBORN-st.—108x180 feet near South Park, $60 per foot, if taken very cheap.
42x150 Oakwood-boulevard, $100 per foot.
300x200 at $10 per foot, north of Seventy-third-st., near the lake shore.
56x132 fronting Humboldt Park, lot is fenced, beautiful ground, fronting on Augusta-st. Offer wanted.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. GOODRICH, 125 DEARBORN-st.—20 acres Sec. 16, 37, 14.
20 acres Sec. 22, 39, 13.
6½-acre blocks in N. W. ¼ Sec. 34, 38, 14.
5 acres Sec. 27, 38, 14. Brooklyn Station.
5 acres Sec. 11, 39, 14, fronting Central Park.

FOR SALE—9½ ACRES, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, corner Western-av., and Wilcox-st.; the highest and most beautiful corner on the hill; near the new Female College; offered at a bargain for a few days. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE—First-class board, with rooms, $4.50 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.00.

119 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—TWO LARGE AND TWO small rooms, in suites or separate, furnished or unfurnished, with family, and board that cannot fail to please.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NEW AND nicely furnished rooms to rent by the day, week, or month, with or without board. Day board, $4.50 per week.

506 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF furnished rooms; also single rooms, to rent with board.

548 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, unfurnished, (except carpets) to rent with board. A few furnished rooms.

554 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, for families or gentlemen. Day boarders taken. References exchanged.

750 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with excellent board and a pleasant home; day boarders also wanted.

927 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—Desirable rooms, en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished. Table first-class. Terms reasonable.

1058 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTIETH-st.—To rent, a pleasant parlor, with alcove, furnished, with board.

WELL-FURNISHED AND PLEASANT ROOM ON Michigan or Wabash-av., south of Thirtieth-st., for 1 gentleman. Address O 17, Tribune office, to-day and to-morrow.

West Side.

19 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, in private family, with or without board.

96 AND 98 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER MONROE-st.—Elegantly furnished front rooms, to rent, with board.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—DElightful accommodations for two young people, or young married people. Front room; house, table, location, and surroundings unusually inviting. Only one block from Madison-st. cars, two from Union Park.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE PLEASANT front room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also one single front room.

199 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A DESIRABLE front room; also two rooms for young men, in a good location, with first-class board.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—1 LARGE ROOM suitable for 2 gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife; also 1 single room.

532 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF front rooms, closets, hot and cold water, &c., furnished or unfurnished. Also other desirable rooms, single or double.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms, single and en suite, from $7. Delightful neighborhood, near Union Park; 6 o'clock dinners. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN THE best neighborhood on the West Side, have a suite of south front rooms to rent, with board. House has all the improvements. Family of four. Address D 12, Tribune office.

North Side.

208 SEDGWICK-ST., ONE BLOCK OF THE CARS—Nicely furnished room, with good board for lady and gentlemen or two single men.

292 SEDGWICK-ST.—GENTLEMEN BOARDERS wanted in American family, with no children. Street-cars pass the door.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD FOR SELF AND WIFE IN PRIVATE family, where there are no other boarders. Good accommodations desired; north of Thirty-first-st. and east of State. Address F 90, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. METCHEN, 335 SOUTH Halsted-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Office open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—W 75: YOU ASKED K. W. C. TO ADdress you about matter I supposed lost. Where can you be found? Address U 91, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree; Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—566 WENTWORTH-AV., A NEAT COTtage, containing six rooms, with water in kitchen; also furniture for sale, cheap. Inquire on premises, or of C. S. BURROWS, Room 1, 159 Clark-st.

TO RENT—NO. 24 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., TWO-story frame, eight rooms, good repair. Rent very low. S. E. WELLS, 136 Dearborn-st., 81 Vincennes-av., after 5 p. m.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, 73 North Lincoln-st.; rent, $30. Inquire at 624 Washington-av., corner of Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE IN KENWOOD, ONLY $25 PER month. Inquire of THOMAS KANE, 186 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY D. COLE & SON, HOUSE Renting Agents, 158 West Madison-st. Something new coming in every day, from $15 to $100 per month. Call and look over our list.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, 115 NORTH PAUlina-st., gas and marble mantel, in good order, only $35. Inquire at 109½ North Paulina-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, HOT and cold water, grained throughout; choice neighborhood; $35 per month. 190 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS ON AVENUE south of Twenty-sixth-st. Good barn and yard. Furniture for sale cheap. Everything in good order. Address W 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE MARBLE-FRONT DWELLING, 375 Washington-st.; 17 rooms; furnace and gas fixtures; brick barn; all modern improvements. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—WE HAVE SEVERAL NICE NEW COTtages (6 rooms) just completed, at Austin; fare 7½ cents; and good health thrown in. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., 182 South Clark-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—114 AND 116 ABERDEEN-ST., EACH 10 rooms; good barn. 22 Paulina-st., near Madison, 7 rooms. 3 rooms at 45 South Green-st. For information call at 618 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, ON SMITH-st., $25 a month; location one block west of Union Park, in first-class order. Call at 95 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK, ON GAL. DIV. OF C. & N. W. R. R., in a pleasant location, convenient to depot, a new first-class built house, containing 11 rooms, with bay windows and grates in both parlors; also, a good frost-proof, dry cellar under whole house; well and cistern water. Address or inquire of E. H. HUMPHREY, 101 North Union-st., from 11 to 12 a. m., and 4 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT ROOM FOR TWO GENtlemen; quiet location; home comforts. 144 North Peoria-st., corner Hubbard.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, at No. 155 and 157 Washington-st. Apply at Room 37.

TO RENT—TO LADIES OR MARRIED COUPLE, unfurnished rooms in a private family; references required. 580 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS AT low rates, at 43 Harrison-st., opposite Post-Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 25, 35, AND 50 cents per day. Apply at Room 11, third floor, 177 West Randolph-st. Gents only.

TO RENT—ROOMS—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, by D. COLE & SON, House Renting Agents, 158 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at 90 Peoria-st., a few doors from Madison.

TO RENT—ROOMS AT 527 WEST MADISON-ST.

TO RENT—SUITE OF COMPLETELY FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping, all conveniences; also suites and single rooms for gentlemen; moderate rents. 147 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms for lodging or housekeeping. 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A FRONT room, well furnished, for one or two gentlemen; brick house, 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—21 MONROE-ST., NEAR STATE, SPLENdid unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, third floor; gas, water, and water-closets; terms low. Apply to H. M. DAVENPORT, No. 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms for 4 gents; also, single rooms; are heated by steam; call and see them, at Honore Block. Apply at Room 38.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, at 35 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, furnished or unfurnished, at 21 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—AT 460 WASHINGTON-ST., AN ELEgant suite of rooms and one large room; hot and cold water; private family; near park.

TO RENT—AT 20 WEST MONROE-ST., A FURnished room to two gentlemen.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ADjoining front rooms, suitable for two gentlemen. Fine private house. Terms moderate. Call at 270 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS; $12, $14, $10; furnished. 747 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; also nice bedroom by week or month, with bath room, $12, $10, $8, and $5, at 124 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ON REASONABLE TERMS, FURnished rooms for gentlemen. No. 3 Parsons-place, north side Twenty-third-st., between Wabash and Michigan avs.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND LOFTS ON STATE-ST., opposite the Palmer House, cheap. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE WANT FOUR GOOD houses on West and South Sides, for first-class tenants. Owners call on F. EVANS & CO., office 150 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR SMALL house on South Side, east of State and south of Twenty-second-st. Address D 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 OR 12 rooms on South Side, south of Eighteenth-st.; possession in October; will pay six months rent in advance if party wishes. Address No. 4 Hawley Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY OCT. 1, SMALL STORE, or half basement or part of one, on South Side, for a first-class bouquet store. Address EDGAR SANDERS, 111 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—40 FEET ON MARKET-ST., NEAR Randolph, for productive city property. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—BLOCKS OR lots, for improved unincumbered property in city or country towns. S. E. WELLS, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—10 SUBURBAN LOTS FOR TWO draught horses, harness, and lumber wagon. 301 West Van Buren-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN 80-ACRE FARM IN JASPER County, Ind., and cash, for Chicago or suburban real estate. Address J. L. WEBSTER, 326 Cottage Grove-av.

TO EXCHANGE—KENWOOD—A BEAUTIFUL large residence lot, high, very deep; will exchange for city unimproved or desirable suburban. JOHN H. WAITE, 183 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT EAST OF SOUTH PARK, worth $1,600, and cash, for acre property at Calumet. Address F 18, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—BROOKLYN, N. Y., REAL EState for Chicago property, real estate, or merchandise. Address MATHEWS, 80 and 82 Adams-st.

TO EXCHANGE—10 LOTS ON PUBLIC SQUARE, near depot, in Blue Island, for residence on West Side. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A THREE-QUARTER seat, nearly new, light top buggy for a good phaeton buggy. Address L 5, Tribune office.

WE WANT TO EXCHANGE IRON OR SASH and door machinery for sash doors and blinds. Apply to W. A. JAMES, Roche & Spencer, 275 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HORSE FOR COAL; horse for lumber, horse for groceries; horse for flour and feed, at 68 West Monroe-st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE NOTES bought by C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 121 East Madison-st., Room 7.

CLAIMS AGAINST KNICKERBOCKER, HOME, Great Western, Illinois Mutual, and other bankrupt Insurance Companies, cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

CAN MAKE LOANS ON LEASEHOLD AND GOOD collaterals on short time at low rates; no delay. G. S. LACY & CO., 118 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—LONG OR SHORT TIME—ON real estate and other good securities; purchase money mortgages wanted. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit. Wanted, note secured by real estate at B. GROSSMAN'S, Room 13, 178 State-st.

WANTED—$10,000 OR $15,000 CAPITAL IN A LONG-established manufacturing business, well located, for the purpose of enlarging the business. Address Lock Box 234, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—TO BORROW $2,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS on unimproved lots at Irving Park. Address V 79, Tribune office.

$11,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE PROPERTY for 5 years, in sums to suit; 10 per cent and 3 per cent commission. A. S. PALMER, JR., Rooms 15 and 16, 94 Washington-st.

20,000 TO LOAN On CENTRAL BUSINESS property, on five years' time. B. F. JACOBS & CO., Room 4 Republic Life Building.

$25,000 WANTED IN SUMS OF $500 TO $3,000 on real estate security, long and short time; $10,000 in sums of $300 to $3,000, on chattel security; highest rate of interest given. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CHATTEL-MORTGAGE SALE OF meat market No. 1359 South State-st. this morning at 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF BAR FIXtures; also complete fixtures of a cigar stand; very elegant bird's-eye maple and walnut French-plate mirrors. Apply at once to R. E. JENKINS, 119 LaSalle-st. Inquire of J. S. Garland & Co.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN 41 YEARS OF AGE wishes to sell his $2,000 life insurance in the Charter Oak Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., taken 8 years ago and premium paid up to next February. Address C O 41, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY FROM ENGLAND WHO HAS HAD GREAT experience in teaching desires a position as governess in a family or school. She has resided in Paris, and is accustomed to teach German, French, and the various branches of English. She can also ground thoroughly in music, and possesses satisfactory testimonials. Address T 7, Tribune office.

A CLASS IN SHORT-HAND WILL BE FORMED on Monday evening in the Metropolitan Business College, 165 and 167 Madison-st., by E. P. Morgan, the best teacher of the art in the city. Terms, $15 in advance for full course of twelve illustrated lectures, and all necessary subsequent instruction.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 17.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AT BARGAIN FOR CASH LOT OF hair, moss, and excelsior mattresses, spring beds, pillows, and comforts, seven extra parlor sets, in lot or part. Address P. O. Box 67.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GROCERY CLERK with city experience as a canvasser for a retail house. Address, with references and salary wanted, 30 Campbell Park.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARDER. NONE other need apply. Also, girls to run knitting machines. Address O. E. KEATLEY, Council Bluffs, Iowa, [illegible]

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS CAPABLE of doing the trimmings of a first-class house, who desire to purchase a lot at cash figures at Evanston. I will pay such parties fair wages till December, and perhaps longer, and will pay half cash, balance turn towards a lot, and give long time for payment of lot. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., or Evanston.

WANTED—30 MEN AT GARD'S STEAM BRICK Yard, Ashland-av., south of Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH FOR WAGON WORK. Apply to JOHNSON BROS., 365 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR FOR A. KRUSE'S Photograph Gallery, 292 North-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SASH-MAKER TO MAKE sash by the piece; also a good planer to work by the piece, at Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company, corner Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD CARPENTER TO GO TO work Monday morning. Apply at stable in rear of Lester & Updike's warehouse, corner Clark & Taylor-sts., this morning. MARK S. THOMPSON & CO.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BLIND-MAKERS. Apply at planing-mill, corner of Canal and Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD BRICKLAYERS, EARLY this morning, at Room 11, Otis Block.

WANTED—A GOOD SIGN PAINTER, TO TAKE my place, as I am going to leave town; good location. Call to-day from 10 to 12 a.m., 188 North Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD CARPENTERS BY J. BRISTOW, rear No. 20 North Canal-st. Call early.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN BARBER AT NO. 126 South Halsted-st. Steady job.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FANCY CAKE BAKER at 122 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—WOOD-TURNERS ON SMALL WORK; steady job and first-class wages. Apply early this morning, to DUFFY, 153 Fulton-st.

WANTED—25 GOOD CARPENTERS FOR A neighboring city. Apply at Rooms 27 and 28 N. W. corner LaSalle and Adams-sts., this morning between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—BRICK-LAYERS AND STONE-masons at 135 Michigan-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN AND TWO GOOD HORSES BY the week or month, to be used in our own double truck. Address L 90, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR CHICAGO & PACIFIC Railroad; 10 saw-mill hands. Apply at 36 North Clark-st., Room 9, company's office.

WANTED—200 CHOPPERS FOR WISCONSIN CENtral Company; wages, $2.25 per day. Apply at 289 Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—SALESMEN. 100 MEN TO WORK ON railroad. 50 men for saw mill. Men to travel. 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—50 MORE GERMAN AND SCANDINAvian laborers; wages $2 per day; steady work all winter; free fare. Apply at 289 Randolph-st., Lind Block.

WANTED—50 COAL MINERS; ALSO 15 TEAMS for railroad work near city. Come to-day for particulars. 15 South Canal-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS, $2 PER day; also men for coal-mines, brick-yards, stone-quarries, choppers, saw-mills, farms, etc. For particulars apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., and 101 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SEVERAL INTELLIGENT MEN AND boys that can raise a little cash, to canvass for a quick-selling article that pays $30 to $45 a week in city and country. RAY & CO., 184 Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—THREE GOOD SOLICITORS TO TRAVel on salary or commission. Business pleasant and permanent. Apply at store 207 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TEN GOOD CANVASSERS TO SOlicit orders for "Van Arsdale & Co.'s New Shipping Guide for the Northwest and Territories." Apply at 123 Dearborn-st., Room 26, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL our goods in city and country; $5 a day. Call on or address WASHBURN BROTHERS, 50 North Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN FOR COUNTRY TRADE; FARMers preferred; can earn $25 per week. 150 Dearborn-st., Room 8. J. S. RICHARDSON, Patent Solicitor.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 15 TO 20 YEARS of age, to travel through the Eastern States to sell goods with his employer. Give full address in own handwriting, J.H., West Side P. O.

WANTED—A MAN OF FINE ADDRESS TO REpresent a manufacturing firm at the Exposition. Address, with reference, F 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT 383 West Polk-st., at good wages.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer for a family of four persons at 131 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework at 248 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of four; highest wages to a good girl. Apply at 30 Campbell Park, first street south of Harrison and west of Leavitt.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; to a competent girl good wages will be paid. Apply at 1223 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL 14 TO 18 YEARS OLD, WILLING to make herself useful, tending baby, and assisting with work generally, at 121 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl, to do the general housework in a small private family, at 59 South Paulina-st., near Madison.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO EMBROIDERY IN bullion on silk. Call at 4 Market-st., corner of Lake and South Water.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply Monday forenoon at 2507 Indiana-av. Small family.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, GERMAN, OR SWEDE girl, for general housework in a family of 3 persons; must cook, wash, and iron well and give good references. Call at 876½ Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 100 South Hoyne-st. A good girl, will get high wages and a good place.

WANTED—3 KITCHEN GIRLS AT THOMPSON'S Restaurant, 51 South Clark-st. Apply to head cook.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR KITCHEN AND ONE FOR laundry work at 30 and 32 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN SMALL family, No. 562 West Madison-st., two blocks west of Union Park.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework, particularly a good washer and ironer, at 65 Rush-st., near Indiana.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE FOR CHILD 3 TO 4 weeks old. Call at 1263 Indiana-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SEVERAL SMART WOMEN TO SELL my goods in city and country; only small capital required, and steady business, paying from $5 to $15 a day. MRS. PALMER, 164 Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—HAIR-PICKERS AT 265 LAKE-ST., UP-stairs.

WANTED—25 GIRLS TO SORT FEATHERS, GOOD wages to smart hands. Apply at Feather Duster Manufactory, 147 West Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT LOW PRICES, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, ROAD wagons, &c. Second-hand buggies taken in exchange, at 354 and 356 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF CARRIAGE HORSES, either together or separately, at 32 Twenty-fourth-st. MRS. E. CROCKETT.

FOR SALE—SIX OR EIGHT GOOD HORSES, suitable for work or driving. Also, a lot of second-hand double and single harness. Those wishing good bargains can call on O. P. BAKER, 405 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A LUMBER YARD, GRAIN SCALE, a dwelling and other property in one of the best towns on the line of Chicago & Alton Railroad. Address K 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO BAY HORSES AND COW; ONE of them trots inside of 3.50; will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at 228 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, ONE CLOSE quarter hack in good order. Inquire at No. 62 Kramer-st., near Halsted.

FOR SALE—A NEW GROCERY WAGON AND A good horse for $220. No. 113 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE BROWN HORSE valued at $300, and weighing 1,300 lbs, which I will sell for $250 as I need the money. Apply at 61 East Whitney-st., near Pine, North Side.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—AN ELEGANT ROCKaway carriage, six seat; only run a couple of weeks; new and of the latest pattern. Apply at 332 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HEAVY WORK-HORSES, DRIVING horses, express horses, riding and driving ponies, buggy and harness, at 79 West Monroe-st.

THE WEST SIDE EXCHANGE STABLES ARE now open for the sale of horses, carriages, and harness; there is a good demand for heavy draft horses, suitable for the lumber-trade; we have on hand 25 horses, suitable for drays, trucks, carriages, and groceries. McHENRY'S, 25 and 27 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD DRIVING HORSE FOR a heavier one. Apply to SMITH, 242 South Water-st., Room 38.

WANTED—A BAR-SPRING ROAD-WAGON, with top. Address "M" 18 River-st.

WANTED—HORSE AND WAGON; WILL PAY part down and give good security for the balance. Address, with price and description, Y 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, NEW TOP BUGGY AS A payment towards Evanston property that has advanced 30 per cent per annum for the last five years. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ARE making $40 a week, and some $10 a day, with our goods. Any one that can raise a little cash can have a good chance till spring. Send 25 cents for 60-cent samples, or call, from 8 to 6, on MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18. Samples to ministers free.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY city and town to introduce our new goods, that sell at sight; agents are making from $5 to $20 a day; first time and money by buying of us. DOOLITTLE MANUFACTURING CO., Room 5, 99 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN CAN FIND steady employment by applying at KELLY & HOWISON, 205 South Clark-st. References required.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—I WILL BE VERY thankful to anybody who might give me information about where my husband, Mr. Peter Peterson, is. He is a Swede, and left me a short time after the great fire in Chicago. BETSY PETERSON, 22 Bremer-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON HARB. LAKE-ST., ½ BLOCK EAST of Union Park, on easy terms. J. C. STARR, 86 West Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED drug clerk; best of reference given. Address F 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK, BY A young man of 19; has had between 4 and 5 years' severe Canadian experience, and over 4 years' college schooling; will call upon any druggist wishing to see him regarding fitness, &c. Salary no object. Address WILLIAM T. DE BANN, 761 South Halsted-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN—A first-class man wanting a first-class place as coachman, city or country; in last place 5 years, with E. F. HOLLISTER. Address RUSSELL, 149 Bushnell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN private family, to take care of horses and carriages; a good driver; good city references. Address L 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; good references given. Address X 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A German, in city or country; has good reference. Please call at 36 North Clark-st., Room 9½.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; city references. Address F 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROOM AND COACHman, by a respectable married man, aged 32; wife is a first-class dressmaker. First-class reference from last employer. Willing to be generally useful. Address K 4, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 years of age, as porter, or to deliver goods for some wholesale establishment; a fair writer, and correct at figures. Address Z 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, BY A young lawyer with a good library; full set of Illinois and other reports; would give services and use of books for very small salary; best of references. Address E, 674 West Adams-st., left hand basement, city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, IN A private family, to do second work. Apply at 62 Twenty-eighth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL IN A private family, to do general housework; on the North Side; can give good references. Apply at No. 107 North Townsend-st., in the rear building, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family. Apply at 600 Arnold-st., up-stairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson as forewoman in a dressmaking establishment, in or out of the city. Address Mrs. S. J. HATCH, P. O. Box 59, Ann Arbor, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAker in a private family, to cut and fit, and run any machine. Apply at 40 Blue Island-av., up-stairs.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to take charge of a hotel linen-room or laundry; has had several years' experience. Apply at Briggs House office, or 23 Wade-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT LAUNdress, in a private family, or first-class boarding-house. Please address U 31, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADIES' NURSE OR for invalid. Address or call at 911 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE, BY AN American lady of experience. Can refer to first-class physicians. Any one that can afford $15 a week may apply, from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m., at 181 East Randolph-st., Room 15.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady, recently from Canada, as housekeeper in a quiet family; no objection to the country. References given and required. Address S 83, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS cashier or copyist, has had experience in bookkeeping, writes a good hand; speaks English and Scandinavian. Address W 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN WITH A child, to do general housework in a small family; can give good references. Address Box 28, Hyde Park.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST, CORREspondent, or saleswoman; first-class references given. S 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS COPYIST, or in an office or cashier in a store; good recommendations given and required. Call or address by letter 211 North Paulina-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-PAYING RESTAURANT AND BAR WITH a large stock of imported wines and liquors for sale. Call, between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. this week, at No. 168 East Madison-st., near LaSalle.

A LEGITIMATE WELL PAYING BUSINESS FOR sale. The only one of the kind in the city, and patronized by the wholesale trade. Capital required, $3,000. Terms can be easily arranged. Address T 63, Tribune office.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED AGRICULTURAL STORE, in this city, for sale. Stock all new, a portion of which is on commission. Inquire at Room 3, Methodist Block.

CIGAR STAND ON MICHIGAN-AV., OPPOSITE the Exposition Building, for sale. Best location; cheap rent. Address Z 71, Tribune office.

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR-STAND, WITH A bakery attached, for sale at a bargain; low rent; doing a fair business. Apply at 200 West Madison-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN A FLOURISHING town in Wisconsin. Must be sold by October 10th prox. Terms to suit purchaser. Good reasons for selling. Address "J," care E. Burnham & Son, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago.

GROCERY STORE IN GOOD LOCATION, SOUTH Side, new stock and fixtures, for sale. Satisfactory reason given for selling. Call on, or address J W G, 281 East Madison-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, IN THE BEST LOcation in the city. Ice-box and fixtures in perfect order. 108 Twenty-second-st., South Side.

HALF-INTEREST IN AN OFFICE AND ESTABlished business for sale to party who can take charge of same. Room 8, Oriental Building.

ONE OF THE BEST STATIONERY, TOY, CONfectionery, and cigar stores on West Madison-st., elegant stock and fixtures; about $3,500; will exchange for real estate and cash. Address O 87, Tribune office.

PLANING-MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AND on reasonable terms, located in the heart of the lumber district, South Branch, and doing a paying business. Engine, boilers, and machines in excellent condition. Fine live and rolling stock, and long lease of ground. Address F 58, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—THE CIGAR-STAND to rent in the elegant Dearborn Dining-Rooms, 78 Dearborn-st. Inquire at once as above.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—DOING A FINE BUSIness. 145 Monroe-st., between LaSalle and Clark. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at once.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. APPLY AT 33 East Kinzie-st.

SALOON FOR SALE, 119 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

SALOON, LEASE, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, cheap. Apply at 233 East Randolph-st.

THE BAR AND TRADE OF A LAKE SUPERIOR steamer for sale. Address K, care Gault House, city.

$250 WILL BUY A GOOD CIGAR STORE, well stocked. 728 South Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted, posting, etc., promptly attended to by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

BOOKS BALANCED OR POSTED, ACCOUNTS adjusted, copying, &c., either in city offices or at home. J. HADDEN, care of Mr. Goodrich, 125 Dearborn-st.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS IN GOOD STANDing may add largely to their income by undertaking the sale, on commission, of a necessary article of family consumption, sample of which can be carried in the vest pocket. For particulars, address JARVIS & CO., 2 Broadway, New York.

CLOTHES WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REpaired; new rolls, $2 each; $3.50 a pair; new wringers, $5 and $6. H. S. THAYER & CO., 22 West Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

LEFFINGWELL'S GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR will save from 20 to 40 per cent of the gas; no charge for trying it. CHAS. W. POTTER, Agent, 173 Madison-st., Room 3.

PATENT-BROKING, SOLICITING, AND COUNseling done by D. STONER & CO., 125 Clark-st., Rooms 53 to 58. Secure investments, and have bargains in patents.

TEAS—TEAS—TEAS—PEDDLERS, ATTENTION—We will supply you for cash at very low rates. GEO. T. DALTON & CO., 539 State-st.

WANTED—A GRAIN ELEVATOR AT SOME GOOD grain shipping point on railroad in exchange for real estate. For particulars, inquire at No. 121 Monroe-st., Room 11, of J. P. WHITE.

WANTED—100 FAMILIES, YOUNG MEN AND young women to go with us to Colorado, where you can get 160 acres of good land, which we help you to improve. We started another company last evening. This makes two companies this week. One of us will go with the next company that will start next Monday, a week hence, so we will take a printing-press along at that time. If you want to go sooner your tickets are good for any train (first-class tickets we furnish for less than steerage fare). You do not pay for your membership until you have seen the country. We want good industrious people. If you want to go with us come in and record your names that we may make your arrangements for you. Office, 164 West Monroe-st. Open until 9 o'clock in the evening. GREEN BROS, Agts.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND GAS-FIXTURES. Address Z 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-WASHer at the livery-stable 182 West Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, FROM FIRST-st., Randolph, Desplaines, Halsted, to Thirty-seventh-st., a package in yellow paper, containing business books. A reward will be given the finder on leaving in Tribune office.

LOST—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, EITHER ON South Clark-st., near bridge, or on Chicago-av. car going north, a small box containing several pieces of jewelry. Finder will receive reward by leaving at 61 Huron-st., North Side.

LOST—NEAR THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, A black-covered memorandum book. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to Room 10, 84 LaSalle-st. TEMPLE & SMITH.

STRAYED—ON THE MORNING OF SEPT. 3, FROM Citizens' Omnibus Line, one dark brown mare, about 15 hands high, 9 years old. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to corner of Ashland and Milwaukee-avs. A. STEINHAUS.

STRAYED—TWO DARK BROWN MULES, MEDIUM size, the larger than the other; turned loose to escape fire on the night of the 4th. Anyone giving information as to their whereabouts will be suitably rewarded. C. S. RICHARDSON & CO., 56 Rush Station.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 262 BLUE ISLAND-av., a light-brown horse, hollow back, and in good order. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery. C. BARGE.

STRAYED—FROM MY RESIDENCE, AUG. 22, A chestnut mare, from 6 to 10 years old; blind in right eye; branded on left shoulder; white face. Any one returning the same to M. CARROLL will be suitably rewarded, or any information of her will be gladly received.

ANOTHER POLICE SCANDAL.

A Station-Keeper on Trial for Improper Conduct.

He Tries to Divert Attention from His Case by Charging Washburn and Lull with Being at Pat O'Neill's.

The Board of Police met as usual yesterday afternoon, all present, and proceeded to the trial of Officer Richard H. Daly for conduct unbecoming an officer. The first witness called was Cina Ryerson. The girl was crying bitterly, and was evidently a most reluctant witness. Her testimony was unfit for publication, but seemed to sustain the charge, though she acknowledged to have stated to two officers that her story was untrue. She stated that the officers told her that she would be all right, and so she told them that her present story was untrue; but she told them a lie in the hope of getting out of prison. The next witness was another girl of about the same age, named Rosa Brown, who testified substantially the same. Hermann Bandmann was next called, and his testimony corroborated to a certain extent the previous testimony. Detective Edward Miller and Capt. Louis J. Lull both testified to the statements of the girls the next morning, and Capt. Lull was questioned upon the subject of any altercation between himself and Daly. Capt. Lull answered that he had never had any altercation with him, but that he had reprimanded Daly once for neglect of duty. Commissioner Sheridan asked if they had not had a discussion about the word "dinge." Capt. Lull said that the station-keeper had put the word into his morning report, and that he did not understand what it was, and told him there was no such word. There was no ill-feeling.

The accused called Officer Bitschy to prove that they had been together all the time that night, and that they had never been separated over five to eight minutes. The witness testified also that Daly did not wear a coat, —contradicting, in that respect, Bandmann's testimony. Two other officers testified that the girls had said that they put up this job on Daly because he would not let them go out into the hall.

Daly was then called upon to testify, and stated that he had never been in the cell with either of them, and that the charge was absolutely false. He stated further that Lull had called him a ——— ——— at the time when he (Lull) was finding fault. He added that Lull had been reprimanded by the Mayor for insulting Ald. Powell, and that Lull and Washburn had been found in Pat O'Neill's whisky-shop after looking all over town for them.

On cross-examination he admitted that he knew nothing of the truth of these statements except what he had heard, and that he did not know who had told him about them. Commissioner Wright here objected that, if Capt. Finall was on trial, he should have a lawyer and his witnesses on hand also, and that he should move that the trial be continued to permit him to defend himself. Another very animated discussion then took place, Commissioner Sheridan maintaining that he only wanted to get at the facts in this case, while Mr. Wright held that the accused was wandering off to attack Lull on matters having no bearing. Finally the trial was permitted to proceed, and Daly was asked who had told him that Lull and Washburn had been found together in Pat O'Neil's whiskey-shop. The hearing then proceeded by cross-examination.

Lull—Where did you hear this story?

Daly—An officer told me.

Lull—Who was it?

Daly—Officer John Hicky told me that he had gone to Lull's house, on Peoria street, and then all over town, and that he finally found Lull and Washburn together coming out of a room over Pat O'Neil's whisky-shop.

Lull—Then he did not find me in the whisky-shop, as you said first?

Daly—I did not say to the whisky-shop.

Commissioner Wright—Yes, you did.

Commissioner Sheridan—I understood him to say *over*, in the first place.

Mr. Cleveland—He said *in* the whisky-shop. Ask the reporters; they have got it right.

Here arose a lively discussion as to what the witness had said in his first statement. Pretty nearly every one inside the railing, except the discreet reporters, took part, and the question as to the guilt of the accused was totally lost sight of in a frantic endeavor on one part to show that the witness *had* contradicted himself, and, on the other, that he *had not*. Mr. Rountree finally suggested that it might be well to ask the witness, himself, what he had said, and he naturally agreed with that construction of his language which was freshest in the minds of the hearers. It would be proper to add that the reporters were equally divided as to what he did say, and that their reputation for infallibility is thus somewhat impaired. The further examination of the witness elicited nothing further than repetitions, and the hearing of testimony closed.

Mr. John M. Rountree, attorney for the defense, then addressed the Commissioners. He referred to the admissions of the girls that they had lied, and to the charge against Bandmann from which he might hope to escape if he would testify in favor of Lull's charge. He stated that it was an unheard-of thing to bring a man up on such trivial charges as those of the day before, while such a serious one was supposed to be known to his superior officers. Yet they had not prefered this charge against him.

Mr. Wright here stated that this charge was also known to the Commissioners, but that for certain reasons they thought best not to order the Captain to bring this charge.

Sheridan asked Wright whether he meant to state that the Board intended to wink at the offense charged against Daly.

Commissioner Wright replied that the Board had no such intention. The Board had full information of this charge, but desired to prevent the scandal which the case would excite, and that therefore the previous charges had been brought, so that if they should be sustained the accused could be discharged without the scandal of this charge being exposed. That was all there was of that question.

Mr. Rountree continued his remarks for some minutes, again referring to the abandoned character of the female witnesses; the fact that they had frequently contradicted themselves previous to the trial, and that there seemed to be a personal animus against Daly in bringing these various charges against him.

The evidence being in, Mr. Sheridan moved that the accused be discharged, and desired to argue it in open Board, but there being no second, Mr. Wright moved that the matter be taken under advisement, and the motion prevailed.

Officers Reinart and Cooke were brought up on a charge of neglect of duty in permitting a prisoner to escape, and the evidence strongly implicating Reinart, he was discharged in accordance with a previous suspended sentence, and the case against Officer Cooke was dismissed.

A specimen of the Van Tassel pump-packing patent was shown, and the inventor was allowed by vote to put it on trial in one of the engines of the Fire Department at his own expense. Adjourned.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

A sad and tragic death occurred at No. 167 Church street yesterday. Some time last summer Peter Keil was bitten by a mad dog in the Town of Lake View. The dog was pursued and killed. Since that time Mr. Keil has been brooding over the idea that sooner or later he would die from the effects of the wound, although there had been no startling manifestations of its serious character. But the idea had made the poor victim anxious and restless, and almost frenzied, and he had been subject to violent fits. On Thursday evening it was evident that the man was in a dangerous condition, and needed medical attention. Drs. Sheppers and Williams were called, and remained with him through the night; but at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, amid fearful sufferings, he expired. Mr. Keil leaves a family.

THE LAFAYETTE BANQUET.

The Committee of citizens having in charge of the arrangements for the Lafayette Banquet made a most creditable success yesterday evening, both in their choice of guests and speakers. The banquet was given under the auspices mostly of citizens of French birth, but the Committee was cosmopolitan in character, and embraced some of our prominent citizens. The banquet took place in the Washington Dining-Rooms, next to Hooley's Opera-House. After a most elegant and satisfying dinner, including all the delicacies of the season, served in true French style, the regular toasts were in order. Dr. John D. M. Carr, President of the banquet, made a short, enthusiastic, and timely address, and then introduced Senator John A. Logan, who spoke at length in response to the toast, "The Memory of Lafayette." Beyond the usual necessary allusion to the fame of Gen. Lafayette as compared with that of President Grant, the speech was a brief sketch of Lafayette's career. The speech of ex-Ald. W. B. Tateham, in response to the toast, "The United States of America," was a patriotic and spirited address. The Hon. Carter H. Harrison, in answer to "The Republic of France," was a spicy account of his various experiences in France and with Frenchmen, but wandered sufficiently far into home politics as to make a hit at President Grant and the other salary-grabbers.

The remaining toasts were worthily responded to, and a delightful evening was passed.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Directors and Directresses of the Orphan Asylum are requested to meet at the institution at 7 o'clock this evening.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Erring Women's Refuge will be held at the institution at 10:30 this morning.

Two more female figures were yesterday placed above the main entrance to Potter Palmer's Hotel, greatly enhancing its beauty.

A framed collection of photographs of the Company at McVicker's is meeting the approval of many people who stop to take a look at it.

John C. Heenan, the celebrated "Benicia Boy," whose battles in the ring have given rise to more excitement than those of any prize-fighter of the century, is in the city. He is on his way to Colorado for the good of his health, and will remain here but a short time.

On Thursday Mrs. Abraham Lewis, of No. 867 South Halsted street, had an encounter with a thief, who was attempting to rob her husband's till, in his store. Although the thief got away with himself, he did not get away with the contents of the till.

Louis Bendel, a fireman on Engine No. 315, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, fell from his engine at 5 o'clock yesterday, near Lombard street, and was run over, his left leg being fearfully crushed. He was taken to his home, No. 399 West Lake street.

Many of the vessels that came into Chicago harbor yesterday showed the effect of the severe gale on Wednesday night last, but none were seriously injured except the schooner P. Hoyden, which had lost her foresail, and the schooner Dolphin, which was leaking.

The crop of thistles, burrs, and other wayside-growing weeds, is particularly fine on the West Side this fall. The timely application of a reaper, with a sickle keen, would save promenaders an immense amount of discomfort, and tend to stay the needless augmentation of next year's crop.

The house built on the south side of, and contingent to, Potter Palmer's carsvansery, suffers from the intimacy, its north side having sunk some 18 inches since building, and suggesting the necessity of the same operation which the front of the American Express Company's new building underwent.

Several prominent Israelites of the South Side, desirous of having a place of worship for the forthcoming Jewish holidays, have rented the building on the corner of the church corner of Twenty-fifth street and Indiana avenue, permission to use the edifice on liberal terms. They have also engaged the services of a preacher and reader.

Those evening papers are so intensely reliable. The *Mail* records the death of "John Lyndon, the painter, who fell from the third-story window of Schlansaser's building." As a matter of fact, the man's name is Lendayan, he is not dead, but is just leaving the doctor's hands, convalescent, and he fell out of Justice De Wolfe's building.

Mr. John E. McMahon, of the firm of Steele, McMahon & Steele, the well-known contractors, was in the city yesterday. His firm, in addition to building the new lake tunnel, is filling extensive contracts in Cleveland, where Mr. McMahon and his family temporarily reside. He was accompanied by two of his daughters on their way to St. Mary's Academy, South Bend, where they are being educated.

With respect to the young woman who disappeared mysteriously from the family in which she had been employed, as reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, her employer is afraid that she is being restrained of her personal liberty. If she is not detained against her will, and will call for her clothes before 12 noon to-day, she shall have them and there will be no interference with her; but if she does not, her father will be telegraphed for instantly.

The Captain of the schooner D. A. Wells reports that on Thursday last one of his sailors, Henry Lawson, fell overboard and was drowned off Waubagance, Mich. The unfortunate man was forced off the rigging by one of the sails. The vessel hove to immediately after the accident, and the boat was lowered and cut adrift with three men in it, but before they could reach him he sank never to rise again. The man was born in Schleswig-Holstein, and was about 22 years of age. He has an uncle living in Philadelphia.

The beautiful stone edifice of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Austin will be dedicated Sunday at 2:30 p. m. The Rev. J. O. Peck, D. D., will officiate, assisted by other clergymen. All friends of the church and of the cause are urgently invited. A special train leaves Wells Street Depot at 2 p. m., and returns about 5 p. m., stopping both ways at Park Station. This will be a rare opportunity to enjoy a rich feast, and at the same time to visit a very thriving suburb. Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., will preach in the evening at 7:30.

It is understood that Mr. A. F. Fawcette, the well-known horse-owner, is about starting for New York for the purpose of purchasing back Dexter from Mr. Robert Bonner, to whom he sold him some years ago. Mr. Bonner bought the famous gelding with the intention of keeping him for his own private use, but entered into an agreement with Mr. Fawcette that he should have him back whenever his time of 2:17¼ should be beaten. It is unnecessary to say that this has been done, and now Mr. Fawcette is anxious to become possessed of what he once owned—the King of the Trotting Turf.

The Lady Managers of the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois have made arrangements to furnish dinners to the public during the coming week, commencing on Tuesday next. Mr. W. F. Coolbaugh has kindly placed at their disposal the handsome basement of the Union National Bank building for the purpose, the Young Men's Christian Union have loaned them chairs, &c., and everybody has given or will give all kinds of good things for everybody else to eat. This worthy institution has been doing a vast amount of good since its organization a year and a half ago, and, as its charities are only limited by its means, we trust these latter may be greatly increased by the present enterprise.

The Chicago Sharpshooting Society will hold their prize-shooting festival on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of this month, at Sharpshooters' Park, near Washington Heights. Forty sharpshooters are expected from St. Louis, twenty-five from Highland, Illinois, thirty from Joliet, and thirty from Aurora. The total amount of prizes amounts to $2,000. The capital prize consists of $650. The shooting society have made the capital prize low because they will not make a lottery out of their prize shooting, but have set out a much larger amount of prizes than usual. Besides the prize shooting, there will be, during the three days, prize bowling on two bowling-alleys, the prizes amounting to $500. A grand procession will start from the headquarters, No. 97 North Clark street each morning, and a special train will leave the city at 9 o'clock p. m. Mr. J. A. Huck, the President of the Society, will make the reception speech, and Mr. J. B. Gattemann the speech at the presentation of prizes. A large ball will be held on the evening of the 23d at Sharpshooters' Hall.

A FIREMAN'S FALL.

As the result of the attempted means provided for the ascent and descent of the tower of Engine-House No. 17, on West Lake street, a probably fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon, about half-past 4 o'clock. The top of the tower is reached by a ladder that runs up the inside, and is so constructed that the greatest care in coming it will hardly prevent an accident. It is an outrage that, for a paltry sum, the city should imperil the lives of firemen by compelling them to use it. When the alarm of fire struck from Box 54, yesterday afternoon, John Kline was on watch on the top of the tower. In descending, in response to the alarm, he made a misstep and fell to the bottom, a distance of 65 feet. He was so mangled and crushed that there was hardly a main member of his body that was not broken. It is probable, according to the attending physician's belief, that the man will not live.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Custar's Official Report of the Attacks on the Yellowstone Expedition.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Gen. Custar's official report of the Indian attacks on the Yellowstone Expedition, near Tongue River, on Aug. 4, and the Big Horn, on Aug. 11, which will appear in the *Tribune* to-morrow, says: "Six Indians appeared in front of his command on the 4th of August, while encamped in a wood about ten miles in advance of the main body of the Expedition. Gen. Custar, with two orderlies all well mounted, rode toward the Indians, who kept on their course toward the heavy woods in advance of the camp. After following them for some distance, Gen. Custer halted, when the Indians also came to a stand. Finding that their ruse to decoy the troops into the woods was unsuccessful, the Indians discovered their ambush, and about 300 of them rode bodily out and charged upon the cavalry in perfect line, and endeavored to intercept Gen. Custer's little party.

Of the attack, Gen. Custer says: "I directed Lieut. Custer to quickly throw forward a dismounted line of troopers, and endeavor to empty a few Indian saddles. The order was obeyed with the greatest alacrity, and, as the Sioux came dashing forward, expecting to ride down the squadron, a line of dismounted cavalrymen rose from the grass and delivered almost in the faces of the warriors a volley of carbine bullets, which broke and scattered their ranks in all directions, and sent more than one Sioux reeling from his saddle. This check gave us time to make our dispositions to resist the succeeding attack, which we knew our enemies would soon make upon us. The entire squadron, except the horse holders, was dismounted and ordered to fight on foot. The Indians, outnumbering us almost five to one, were enabled to envelop us completely between their lines, formed by a semi-circle, and the river which flowed at our backs. The little belt of timber in which we had been first attacked formed a very good cover for our led horses, while the crest of a second table-land, conveniently located from the river, gave us an excellent line of defense. The length of our line and the number of the enemy prevented us from having any force in reserve. Every available officer and man was on the skirmish line, which was in reality our line of battle. Even the number of men holding horses had to be reduced so that each horse-holder held eight horses. Until the Indians were made to taste quite freely of our lead, they displayed unusual boldness, frequently charging up to our line and firing with great deliberation and accuracy. Finding their efforts to force back the troops unavailing, the Indians then resorted to another expedient. By an evident preconcerted plan, they set fire in several places to the tall grass which covered the ground in the front, hoping by this means to force the troops back to the river, and then finish them at their pleasure. Fortunately there was no wind prevailing at the time, while the grass was not dry enough to burn rapidly. The Indians crept up under cover of the smoke, and often obtained a shot at comparatively close range. The troops adopted the same tactics, with great success.

About 3 o'clock, after four hours' fighting, Gen. Custer mounted his command and put the Indians to flight without difficulty. The Indians were followed until it was discovered they had crossed the river.

On Aug. 11, Gen. Custer's command was discovered by the Indians, who opened a brisk fire from the opposite bank. They soon began to appear in strong numbers above and below the troops, and a brisk skirmish ensued, during which several Indians were killed. Believing the time for offensive tactics had come, Gen. Custer gave the necessary order, and the troops moved forward to the tune of "Garry Owen." The Indians had evidently come out prepared to do their best, and with no misgivings as to their success, as the mounds and high bluffs beyond the river were covered with groups of squaws, old men, and children, who had collected there to witness our destruction. In this instance, the provervial power of music to soothe the savage breast utterly failed, for no sooner did the band strike up the cheery notes of "Garry Owen," and the squadron advance to the charge, than the Indians exhibited unmistakable signs of consumption, and their resistance became more feeble, until finally satisfied of the earnestness of our attack, they turned their ponies' heads and began a disorderly flight.

RED-HOT DESTRUCTION.

Another Planing-Mill Burned Up—Other Property Destroyed.

Planing-mills for some time past have been more than ever favorite food for the fire-fiend, no less than four of the largest in the city having been devoured in the past month, and two of them in the last forty-eight hours.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the flames were discovered in the engine-room of T. G. Atwood's planing-mill, a three-story brick structure, Nos. 255 and 257 Twentieth street.

An alarm was immediately sent in from Box 54, which was followed by a second, as soon as Fire-Marshal Benner arrrived. That an extensive conflagration could not be avoided was evident from the furious outbreak of the flames. To save the mill was evidently a hopeless task, the forks of flames darting from story to story and from room to room, like tongues of lightning. Most of the efforts of the Department were therefore directed toward preventing the spread of the destroying element. The mill being surrounded by wooden buildings, and gusts of wind carrying flames and sparks towards them, the most vigorous work did not save a number of them from partial destruction. The mill was about destroyed in a half an hour after the flames burst out. The proprietor estimates his loss at $12,000; insured for $6,000 in the Allemania Company. Two frame cottages, Nos. 29 and 31 Sheridan place, occupied respectively by W. Hinckly and Charles Appelby, were partially destroyed. A barn in the rear of No. 241 Twentieth street was consumed. A large shed, attached to McKeon & Kelly's stone-yard, was also burned.

CONSTRUCTIVE NOTICE IN DIVORCE-CASES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have often noticed, through the medium of your paper, frequent cases where divorces have been granted by the Courts to parties who aver that the residences of the defendants are unknown; thereupon the usual constructive notice to the defendants is given by publication in some obscure newspaper. That the present mode of constructive notice is defective, is proved by the fact that many persons aver that they had no notice of the proceedings against them, and apply to the courts to set aside the decrees made against them. In cases where it is necessary to resort to constructive notice, I would suggest that the plaintiff be required to state, under oath, the family history of the defendant, giving the names of the father, mother, sisters, and brothers, or the legal guardian (if any) of the defendant, and, if living, their last-known places of residence. The Court should then order that publication should be made of the plaintiff's application to the Court in some newspaper published in the neighborhood of some one of these parties. Notice of the proceedings should be mailed to such of the defendant's relatives as the Court should think would be most likely to bring the notice of the proceeding to the attention of the defendant. It is presumed that the husband and wife know a considerable portion of the family-history of each other, and that the relatives of the defendant, are sufficiently interested in the proceedings to induce them to give notice of the same to the defendants. I am not insensible to the fact that some parties may object to this mode, upon the ground that the relatives of the defendant may reside in a foreign country, and that, in such cases, more time would be required to bring the case before the Court. My views are, that the doctrine of constructive notice can only be sustained when every reasonable method has been exhausted to bring the notice of the proceedings to the knowledge of the defendant; and whatever necessary time is required to accomplish this must be allowed. OBSERVER.

Examinations for Women.

The Cambridge (England) University examinations for women, this year, were attended by 220, against 154 last year, and 127 the year before. The failures to pass the examination by reason of a deficient knowledge of arithmetic were fewer than last year. In general mathematics a "first class" was obtained for the first time; and the study of Italian, hitherto neglected, is beginning to receive some attention. A "first class" in the natural science group of studies has also been obtained for the first time.

FAIRS.

SOUTHERN IOWA DISTRICT FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 5.—This was the closing day of the District Fair at this place. The weather was pleasant, and another large crowd was in attendance. The Association's premium of $75 and the special premium of $100 by the butchers of Keokuk, for the best herd of short-horns, were awarded to Samuel L. Crippin, of Camp Point, Ill. Timothy Day, of Van Buren County, Iowa, received the sweepstake premium for the best bull of any age or breed.

There was a spirited competition for the sweepstakes premiums on horses, and the show was a large and attractive one. W. S. Sample, of Keokuk, was awarded the premium for best stallion of any age or breed, and Thomas Coffield, of Camp Point, Ill., for best mare of any age or breed.

A handsome saddle, offered as a special premium for the best lady equestrianism, was awarded to Miss Katie Pope, of Clark County, Mo.

The hurdle race for a premium of $50, offered by George Williams, President of the Association, was one of the most exciting features of the Fair. It was won by Black Jack, owned by H. Roberts, of this city, he clearing three hurdles out of four, and making the half mile in 1:05¾.

SOUTH HAVEN PEACH FESTIVAL.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 5.—The peach festival of the State Pomological Society has closed with great satisfaction to all. A most interesting exhibition of grapes was made by J. M. Steling, of the Point-aux-Peaux Vineyards, Monroe, Monroe County. Thus Lake Erie and Lake Michigan shake hands across the State. The exhibition of peaches would have been larger a week hence, The Crawford peaches are one week later than last year, and this fact will enable the peach-growers to make a fine exhibition of peaches at the State fair at Grand Rapids. Crawfords are bringing $2.50 per basket at Chicago.

Grapes are an immense crop.

Pears and apples along the lake shore are invariably fine.

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN AND NORTHERN ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 5.—The Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois Agricultural Association held its first fair in this city to-day. It is a most satisfactory success. There is a very large and valuable display of blooded cattle, horses, sheep, swine, and poultry, and a good show of farm and household products, manufactures, flowers, and some very satisfactory trotting. There is a great crowd and intense satisfaction.

A public meeting is called for the 30th of this month, at the Opera-House, to organize a permanent association. There is every prospect of an enthusiastic meeting and the future success of the enterprise.

POLK COUNTY, IA., FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 5.—Fully 6,000 people were in attendance on this, the closing, day of the Polk County fair. Elliit & Kent were awarded first premium for a herd of short-horn. This is pronounced the best herd ever exhibited in the United States. They will be on exhibition at the Iowa State Fair next week, and afterwards at St. Louis, Kansas City, and the Nebraska State Fair. Several other fine herds were on exhibition. The horse show was not so good. The sweepstakes trotting was won by Honest Abe in 2:50; pacing by Jack Evans in 2:38.

THE CINCINNATI EXPOSITION.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—There was a large attendance at the exposition to-day. The hotels in the city have largely increased their number of visitors. The brilliancy of the display manifests itself in the textile fabrics and furniture departments and in the central hall, and the work of preparation is not quite complete in any except the machinery department. There is no doubt about everything being ready by to-morrow night.

NEBRASKA PRODUCTS.

OMAHA, Sept. 5.—The Nebraska fruit-car, which left for the American Pomological Society's Exhibition at Boston, yesterday, contains about fifty packages of pear, apples, peaches, plums, and grapes. The youngest State in the Union is prepared to show against the oldest in horticultural products. Gov. Furnace and J. Sterling Morton left for Boston as representatives of the Nebraska State Hortaoultural Society to-day.

OHIO STATE FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., Sept. 5.—The attendance at the State Fair to-day was very fair, but not as large as yesterday. The total receipts exceed those of last year about $3,000, which makes the fair a substantial success.

The grand sweepstakes trot was won by Mohawk, Jr. Time: 2:37¾, 2:37¼, 2:39; and the sweepstakes pacing by Rattling Jim. Time 2:27½, 2:28¾, and 2:32.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

Secretary Kimball, of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, says it is safe to predict that at the coming fair there will be a larger and more varied show of manufactured goods than was ever exhibited in Michigan before. The number of entries in all departments, up to the present time, is about 800.

IOWA STATE FAIR.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Sept. 5.—The annual Iowa State Fair will open here next Monday and continue through the week. From present indications there is every reason to anticipate one of the finest State Fairs Iowa has ever held. The number of exhibitors will be large, and the extent and variety of the display will be unprecedented. Our prayers now, are for good weather—this is the only doubtful contingency.

KANSAS CITY FAIR.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 5.—The success of the exposition here is assured beyond all expectation. Entries are coming in from every part of the Union. The exhibition of cattle and other live stock will surpass any previous one in this section of the country. The Association has been compelled to erect 100 more stalls to accommodate entries.

DETROIT.

Two Men Killed by the Falling of a Wall—The Cigar-Makers' Union—Brakeman Brown Criminally Responsible for Loss of Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 5.—By the falling of a wall at Grand Trunk Junction, to-day, several workmen were hurt, the following being killed: John Schwartz and Charles Arlett. Thomas Dooley was fatally injured.

William Wistover, a leading citizen of Bay City, was to-day considerably injured by being thrown from his carriage.

The Cigar-Makers' International Union discussed during its long session to-day a large variety of proposed amendments to its constitution, and finally adopted a large number of minor amendments; and, after a long discussion, one allowing Union members to work in such non-union shops as do not employ the assistants known in the trade as fillibrokers. This new constitution must be ratified by the local unions before it becomes effective.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the recent collision on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad holds Brakeman Brown, who did the flagging, and all hands on the freight train, criminally responsible for the loss of life which ensued.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Polk County, Ia., will send about 200 varieties of apples to the meeting of the American Pomological Society at Boston.

The Iowa State Universalist Convention met at Mitchell yesterday. They will be in session three days.

A dose of morphine administered to a child to-day at Hunterstown, near Fort Wayne, proved fatal. The child was only 2 months old, and the medicine was administered to keep it quiet.

Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—At an entertainment on board the steamship Vaderland, last night, two of the crew, who were waltzing, fell overboard, and were drowned.

Yellow Fever at Shreveport, La.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 5.—Parties from Shreveport report a large number of cases of yellow fever at that place, and say that a large number of people have left.

Ocean Steamship News.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Steamship Kenilworth, from Liverpool, has arrived.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAKETON, Ind., Sept. 5.—Thomas Gowery, in attempting to jump on a freight train on the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, at Laketon, Ind., station, missed his footing and fell under the train, the wheels passing over his body, almost severing it in twain. He held a ticket from North Manchester to Roon, and did not attempt to get on the train until it was under good headway.

FOND DU LAC, Sept. 5.—While trying to steal a ride on the cars of the Chicago & Northwestern Road, this morning, the little son of R. McDermott was thrown under the wheels and had both feet cut off. He has since died. His sister was similarly injured two years ago.

NEW YORK.

The Brooklyn Trust Company Insolvent—Murdered for His Money—The School Fund Question—Miscellaneous Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Brooklyn Trust Company is believed to be insolvent, but the officers deny it. Among the suspicious facts discovered, it is learned that the meeting of the stockholders which was held soon after the resumption of the bank, was a failure. Some of those who voted to pay 50 per cent of their stock, have since declined to do so, and have put their stock on the market at less than 50 per cent less than it cost them. One gentleman who paid $120 for his stock offered it for $65, and a bidder was found, but after some inquiry he declined to receive it. It was then offered to him for $55, and it was declined with the significant remark, "not at any price." Much suspicion attaching to the bank arises from the manner in which it has been managed lately. The exposure of the fact that its own counsel threw it into the hands of a Receiver, who was its actual President, by collusion with a Judge of the Supreme Court, caused much comment. Though little is known of the nature of its assets, that little increases the anxiety and doubts as to the solvency of the concern. It is well known that among others there are $200,000 of bogus Georgia State bonds, on which $150,000 were loaned, and which securities are well known to be utterly worthless. There are overdrafts of Mr. Mills for $147,000, but his estate is bankrupt. No securities have been obtained to satisfy the same, and it is known that the ring dare not push the heirs, lest one of them who had his father's confidence and possesses the ring's secrets will reveal the manner in which they corruptly used the late President. The bank also counts among its assets $200,000 of the mortgage bonds of the New Haven, Middleton, & Willamantic Railway. There is very little doubt that these bonds are worth much less than their face. It is a problem whether the road can ever pay interest on the issue. There are also among the assets $282,409.81 of bonds and mortgages on Brooklyn property. These can be realized upon at once, and probably each will have to wait the full time it has to run, and then be foreclosed. Other damaging reports relative to forged checks for $50,000 were flying about, but it was learned that this had been partly redeemed with $26,000 of the stock of the Sewing Machine Company, which Judge McCune had pronounced an active company, whose stock, however was not counted as worth anything. Among the demand loans secured by collaterals there is said to be an immense loan to the Lathrop Combination Sewing Machine Company, and the collaterals are the Company's bonds. This loan is said to be $500,000, half the capital stock of the Company. Of this Company Judge McCus, Mills, Sprague, and Rodman are in the Trust Company Ring,—in fact, Roper and Channcey are Directors.

This concern has now failed. It was organized solely to swindle, as far as can be ascertained. Among the men who induced Mills to invest money in the New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic Railroad, was one Jonathan A. White, of No. 36 Broad-street, a man whose character was none of the best, but who did a varied and apparently prosperous business, and who passed for a wealthy man, although it is now suspected he was a desperate speculator only. White had a Sewing Machine Company, with a capital of $500,000, or at least professing to have such capital. He selected for, and has published on the cards of the Company the following list of Directors: The Hon. Alexander McCue, Brooklyn; E. T. Mills, President of Brooklyn Trust Company; C. A. Sprague (Mulford & Sprague), M. T. Rodman (Secretary of Brooklyn Trust Company), Jonathan A. White, No. 36 Broad street, New York. It will be seen that here is the old gang of the Trust Company again. The factory of the Company was located at Frankfort, a suburb of Philadelphia, and about forty or fifty hands have been and are still employed, but they have not been paid for four weeks past. The Trust Company had no sooner failed than the sewing-machine company stopped payment of the hands. The men have grown clamorous for their money, and promises no longer satisfy them. The machines have never sold to any extent, and the concern has been struggling from the first. The whole of the capital, which is believed to have been taken from the Trust Company, with only bonds of the Lathrop Combination Sewing Machine Company as collateral for the loan, has been sunk. Information from Philadelphia puts the loss at $200,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The *Tribune* furnishes the following: "The mystery as to where the money of the Brooklyn Trust Company and City Treasury of Brooklyn went to is rapidly being solved. It will be remembered that among the men who induced E. T. Mills to invest money in the New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic Railroad, was one Jonathan A. White, of No. 36 Broad street, a man whose character was none of the best, but who did a varied and apparently prosperous business, and who passed for a wealthy man, although it is now suspected he was a desperate speculator only, and has been denounced as such. It is stated that White received $35,000 of the bonds of the road above named, as a bonus for loaning the Company $150,000 on its stock to the amount of $200,000, when it appears, in fact, that it was no money of his Trust Company with which White had advanced. Subsequently it appears that he raised a loan from the same Trust Company on the bonds he had obtained for making the loan to the railroad company. It now appears that White had also a sewing machine company with a capital of $500,000, or at least professing to have such a capital. He has selected for, and has published on cards of the Company, the following list of Directors: The Hon. Alexander McCue, Brooklyn; E. T. Mills, President Brooklyn Trust Company; C. A. Sprague, Mulford & Sprague; M. T. Rodman, Secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company; Jonathan A. White, No. 36 Broad street, New York.

It will be seen that here is the old gang of the Trust Company come again. The factory of the Company was located at Frankfort, a suburb of Philadelphia, and about forty or fifty hands have been and are still employed, but they have not been paid for four weeks past. The Trust Company had no sooner failed than the sewing-machine company stopped payment of its hands. Information has been obtained, however, from another trustworthy source that the concern was a ring affair, and that it was a total failure. The whole of the capital which, notwithstanding the reticence of Sprague and Ropes, is believed to have been taken from the Trust Company, with only the bonds of the Lathrop Combination Sewing-Machine Company as collateral for the loan, has been sunk. Information from Philadelphia puts the loss at $200,000.

The following statements may throw some light upon the new ring swindle, and reveal to the Trust Company and the people of Brooklyn where a portion of their money has gone to: A *Tribune* reporter called last night at Mr. Sprague's residence, to inquire of him whether he was a Director of the "Lathrop Combination Sewing Machine Company," and what the history of that enterprise was. Mr. Sprague said that he had been a Director in the Company, and supposed he was now. He took no interest in the matter. It was a scheme gotten up by Mills and Rodman, and now that the one was dead and the other under a cloud, he thought it was sufficient to make the funds short, and that might account for the fact that the workmen were unpaid. He knew nothing of the financial condition of the Company; in fact, he took no interest in its affairs whatever. He would prefer not to give the full history of his connection with the enterprise just now, except to say in general terms that it was Mills and Rodman's affair. In reference to repeated inquiries, he stated that he had not invested to any extent in the enterprise, but that his name was used to assist others in their effort to make the Company a success.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—It is now stated that the detectives believe Mrs. Hammill, whose body was found burned, and with a cord about the neck in the house on Ninth street, Brooklyn, was murdered for her money. James and Sarah Merrigan, at whose house the affair occurred, were arrested to-day.

Representatives of the managers of fifteen corporate schools attached to the Orphanages and other institutions in the city, appeared before the Committee of the Board of Education this evening to state the reason why they should not be excluded from further reception of the grant from the School Fund in accordance with the section forbidding the grants to denominational schools. The attention of the Commissioners had been called to the section in a letter from the Comptroller, and the Committee was appointed to inquire. Representatives of the Catholic Orphan Asylum admitted that this object is to aid Christian Catholic children, and bring them up in that denomination, but claimed the grant as there is no religious teaching whatever in school hours. All others admitted that the Scripture is read, the Lord's Prayer recited, and in some of them psalms are sung; but all affirmed that the school-teaching is entirely undenominational. The Committee will report to the Board.

John Broderick, who was wounded in the quarrel in which his father killed James, another son, has escaped from the Bellevue Hospital and fled from the city, in order to avoid testifying against his father, who has been indicted for murder in the first degree.

The police have had confined at headquarters for some days past an unknown man, who is accused of being concerned in the counterfeiting of bonds of the Buffalo and New York and Erie Railroads. The police refuse to give his name or the proofs of his alleged crime.

A slight fire occurred last night at No. 199 Ninth street, Williamsburg, and when the flames were extinguished the body of Margaret Hammil was found burned, with a piece of bedcord tied around her neck. The occupants of the apartment have been arrested.

EXPLOSION.

Two Men Killed, Two Injured, and Property Destroyed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5.—The explosion of a boiler at Harris' new mill, at Woonsocket this morning, killed two men and seriously injured others, and demolished the boiler-house, and did a good deal of damage to the mill.

WONDERFUL PHENOMENA AT SEA.

A Volcanic Eruption Eight Hours in Length.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The ship Lebu arrived at this port from Liverpool yesterday, after a passage of 130 days, the following narrative of some very remarkable phenomena, which were observed while the ship was on the equator, in the Atlantic, is obtained from the lips of her Captain:

Capt. McKenzie states that while the vessel was crossing the equator, on the 8th of May, she was seized by a strong easterly current, which continued until she reached latitude 3 degrees south. In three days the vessel was carried 240 miles due east. During this time there were very light northwest winds and calms. Such a current is very rare in that latitude, and Capt. McKenzie says that he has never before experienced it in the whole course of his sea-life. On the 12th of May, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and while the current was still running, a heavy and confused sea began to strike the ship on all sides. The rain was pouring in torrents at this time, and continued to do so at intervals during the day. The water from the pumps was found on examination to be very warm, and a test of the surface water showed its temperature to be 84 degrees. Water ten feet below the surface had a temperature of 76 degrees. The Captain at once surmised the cause of the phenomena to be a volcanic eruption, and subsequent occurrences proved that his surmise was correct. The rain at first was very dense and sultry, and not a breath of wind was stirring. It was noticed that the current had suddenly ceased running. Soon the wind began to blow in strong gusts all around the compass, and what between the running sea and the heavy wind, the vessel was kept spinning round and round. The barometer stood very steady at 29 degrees, 7 minutes. Everybody was on deck wondering what would come next, but affairs remained in about the same condition until 8 o'clock in the evening, when a loud, rushing noise was heard in the air right over their heads, instantly followed by a very heavy squall. The noise was not over